

DAILY REPORT

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DIETMEN TO DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN U.S.

OW081153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 8 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will send three dietmen to the United States June 19 to try to break an impasse in bilateral talks on agricultural trade, LDP officials said Wednesday. The three, including Takeo Kameoka, former minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, will meet congressmen and leaders of agricultural organizations there to seek possibilities for an amicable solution to the issue.

Working-level negotiations on Japan's complete decontrol of beef and orange imports have hit a snag.

The U.S. Government recently started moves to bring to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) the issue of Japan's restricted imports of more than 10 farm products.

This is the first time that the LDP will send its members to the United States since agricultural friction between the two nations surfaced in 1981.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES CREDITS TO PRC

OW081133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 8 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday agreed to extend yen 69 billion (\$287 million) in official credits to China in fiscal 1983, the Foreign Ministry said.

The agreement came at a one-day working-level meeting on Japan-China economic cooperation held at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was to last until Thursday but both sides wound it up as accord was reached earlier than expected.

The credits consisted of yen 49.9 billion (\$207 million) low-interest yen loans for three industrial projects -- construction of the Shijiusuo port, railway construction between Yanzhou and Shijiusuo, and railway expansion between Beijing and Qinhuangdao -- and yen 19.9 billion (\$79.5 million) in commodity loans. The total figure was up yen 4 billion (\$16.6 million) from the previous year.

Japan started extension of official credits to China in 1979 and has provided a total of yen 300 billion (\$1.25 billion) so far, including the fiscal 1983 allocation.

JUSTICE MINISTER ACCUSES USSR OF COVERT OPERATIONS

OW090351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Thursday accused the Soviet Union of mounting a worldwide covert operation to infiltrate communist forces and ordered step-up in vigilance on links between Japan's radical groups and their overseas sympathizers.

Justice Minister Akira Hatano, outlining the government position in a meeting of top public security officials, said international communist forces under Moscow's direction are mounting covert operations militarily, diplomatically, politically and economically against the Free World and developing countries. International communist forces under the aegis of the Soviet Union are cooking up plans to infiltrate their strength into the free world countries and the Third World, Hatano told the meeting.

The gathering brought together 51 senior officials from the Justice Ministry's public security investigation agency along with officials from the Justice Ministry and the supreme public prosecutor's agency.

Hatano ordered the nation's public security investigators to watch out for covert activities of the international communist movement and their impact on Japan's domestic security. Hatano said the communist forces are out to step up their covert activities in the free world in a bid to bring back solidarity in the splintered international communist movement. He warned the free world should not slack its vigilance on communist infiltration even though the communist bloc countries are facing a hard-to-recover economic crisis and confrontation with antiestablishment elements at home.

On domestic security, Hatano took up Tuesday's arson attack waged by a Japanese radical group against a construction company and cautioned against possible links between domestic radical groups and their overseas sympathizers. Radical groups in Japan have given out signs that they are stepping up extremist guerrilla activities, Hatano said. We must therefore watch out for their activities together with those from overseas.

The Chukaku-ha (central core faction) radical group has claimed responsibility for Tuesday's arson attack on the construction company involved with a jet fuel project of Narita Airport. Two workers were burned to death and a third suffered minor injuries in the pre-dawn arson.

Hatano's warning on radical activities came just two weeks after Osamu Mitsui, chief of the national police agency, warned of a possible comeback of the notorious Red Army faction guerrillas.

CGDK'S SON SANN APPEALS FOR RESTORATION OF PEACE

OW081141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 8 Jun, 83

[Text] Tokyo June 8 KYODO -- Son Sann, prime minister of the tripartite Kampuchean coalition fighting Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Wednesday appealed for restoration of peace in Kampuchea. Son Sann, here on an unofficial visit since Saturday, made the appeal in a lecture Wednesday night just before Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is due to meet his Thai counterpart Sithi Sawetsila in Bangkok Thursday.

Son Sann appealed to Vietnam to accept the U.N. resolutions calling for a complete Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea in order to allow the Vietnamese people to receive the necessary economic and humanitarian aid and to allow the Cambodian (Kampuchean) people to recover peace in an independent and neutral Cambodia within its territorial integrity. He said: China, by proposing to negotiate with Vietnam as soon as the latter withdraws completely all troops from Cambodia, thus removes at the same time (?any) idea of Chinese threats through Cambodia.

Son Sann also appealed to Japan and other countries to help the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to bring about an early solution to the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the U.N. resolutions.

NAKASONE PLANS TO CREATE NEW CABINET POST

OW090403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Fukushima June 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Thursday he plans to create a new Cabinet post to deal with the international economy.

Nakasone arrived in this northeastern Japanese city in the course of his tour of local cities to support Liberal-Democratic Party candidates for the June 26 House of Councilors election.

The prime minister said that his conservative regime hopes to get Diet (parliament) approval of a bill designed to merge the prime minister's office and the administrative management agency during its extraordinary session in autumn.

He said this will leave one Cabinet ministerial post open. This post will be given to a minister-at-large who will devote himself to international affairs, including the international economy, he added. He said a special Diet session will be necessary in order to follow through on his government's administrative reform program. He also said that his administration will work out the fiscal 1984 budget based on the recommendation made earlier by the ad hoc commission on streamlining the government structure. This appeared to mean that the government will further cut its spending.

DEFENSE AGENCY STUDYING SPOT OIL PURCHASES

OW071303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 7 KYODO -- The Defense Agency is moving toward spot buying of fuels for its aircraft and vessels from its existing system of regular purchases -- the first postwar turnabout in the agency's procurement policy. An unofficial project team of the agency is now studying introduction of the new policy in the next fiscal year as part of concrete defense cost-cutting programs. Shaping up its budget for fiscal 1984 under pressures of the state's austerity situation, the agency estimates the spot buying formula would save some yen 13 billion, or nearly 20 percent of fuel costs.

The agency also expects the new procurement formula would help in the stockpiling of oil, thus making its oil supply stable. The agency has been buying oil from major oil companies in four regular installments every year, mainly because it has no stockpiling tanks of its own. Some yen 81 billion was spent to procure oil in this way in fiscal 1982, at a fairly high price of about \$30 per barrel.

After being criticized by various quarters for failing to try to cut expenses, the agency has come to the idea of buying fuel when prices are deemed to have reached bottom, and holding it in borrowed tankers. The project team is also studying the idea of conveying the crude oil to oil refiners according to the Self-Defense Force's need.

MITI PANEL TO EXPLORE ECONOMIC STIMULATION

OW081220 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 8 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday it has set up a panel of private economists to explore ways of revitalizing domestic demand such as consumer spending to fulfill Japan's pledge at the recent Williamsburg summit. The summit agreed on concerted action among seven industrialized countries to realize sustained economic growth without inflation. Japan was strongly asked to expand domestic market demand for the purpose, with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledging efforts for economic recovery led by domestic demand rather than exports, officials said. The advisory body, called the Research Group on Macroeconomy, is chaired by Isamu Miyazaki, director of the Daiwa Economic Research Institute.

MITI is concerned that Japan's current account surplus will increase sharply in the months ahead, possibly causing fresh trade strains with the United States and Europe. The group will work out effective measures for the expansion of domestic demand by September in hopes of avoiding such friction, the officials said. Among major topics to be discussed by the group will be foreign exchange rates and monetary policy, activation of economic activity through tax reduction and relaxation of government controls over business activities.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT RESULTS

SK081158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Wednesday comes out with an article on the closure of the Williamsburg summit of "industrialized Western nations," which says:

The U.S. imperialists claim that the meeting was "successful". But it only revealed once again to the world the antagonisms and contradictions among the imperialist powers, failing to produce any solution of the puzzling problems facing the Western world.

The paper continues: The bitter complaints of the European countries about the U.S. policy of high-interest rates and financial deficit was manifested over economic problems.

The chairman of the European Economic Community said that the growing high interest rates endanger economic recovery and the U.S. high interest rates have a big influence on the Western economy. The French president criticized the record-breaking budgetary deficit of the U.S. Government, saying that the drastic drop of the value of franc resulted from the high interest rates of the United States. The West German foreign minister urged the United States to take measures for cutting its interest rates, saying that no European government would refuse to welcome the drop in the U.S. interest rates.

Reagan, however, tried to tone down the demand of the West European countries with repeated empty promise of lower U.S. high interest rates, and accused the other countries of protectionism.

The difference between the United States and West European countries over such economic problems came to the fore at the meeting. Therefore, the "economic declaration" that came at the end of the meeting was "adopted with much difficulty" with no concrete measures indicated.

Opinions were raised at the meeting on the nuclear armament policy of the United States. Seeking support to the nuclear armament policy of the U.S. Administration, Reagan tried to channel the meeting in that direction. But, some countries wanted to put more stress on the economic problem before discussing the armament problem and withheld support to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists, according to their prearranged script, made the meeting publish "a statement on nuclear disarmament". This statement adopted under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists is intended to carry into practice the plan to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. It would only aggravate nuclear confrontation and the danger of a nuclear war in Europe. The meeting further revealed the true color of Reagan, the nuclear maniac and the chieftain of aggression and war.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO JOIN EXERCISE WITH U.S. SCORED

SK090519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- The Japanese reactionaries' scheme to stage a joint exercise with a U.S. Air Force unit of "F-16" fighter planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons present in South Korea is a very uncommon military move. This means a full-dress stage of their military aggression on South Korea and a development revealing their intention to plunge themselves into a nuclear war against the Korean people, which must not be overlooked.

NODONG SINMUN Thursday declares this in a signed commentary titled "Riding in the War Chariot of the U.S. Imperialists."

The paper says: The Japanese Defence Agency, according to a report, is examining in real earnest the question of sending a combat unit of the Japanese Air "Self-Defense Force" to South Korea for a joint exercise with the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea.

For the armed force of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to make their way into South Korea and take part in a joint exercise with the U.S. forces means that South Korea will be turned into an operational theatre of the United States and Japan.

This is a very ill-boding military move, which indicates that the Japanese reactionaries are running about like a headless chicken to carry into practice their reinvasion designs on our country with a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance as the springboard.

The Japanese reactionaries are going to play an active role of a "shock force" in the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression by deeply involving themselves in the latter's war strategy.

From long ago, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" have staged intensive cold-resisting, mountain and landing exercises in preparation for a Korea war in Hokkaido similar to our country in climatic and terrain conditions, taught the Korean language to the "Self-Defence Forces" men and let them study even the experiences of war in Korea.

The massive war exercises now under way in Okinawa and Hokkaido are aimed at hastening preparations for taking an active part in joint operations with the U.S. imperialists in "an event of contingency" on the Korean peninsula.

The Japanese reactionaries' scheme to stage a joint exercise with a unit of "F-16" fighter planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons is an extension of such premeditated manoeuvres and a development revealing their intention to plunge themselves into a nuclear war against the Korean people, which must not be overlooked.

The Korean people are keenly watching the harebrained acts of the Japanese militarists. The Japanese reactionaries should act with discretion, looking straight at the reality.

KOREANS IN U.S. CITED IN CONDEMNATION OF CHON

SK081206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- The "Veterans Army in the United States for National Salvation," an organisation of Koreans in the United States, recently published a statement headlined "Away With Chon Tu-hwan Group, a Butcher of Nation, and U.S. Troops Stationed in South Korea" on the third anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a KNS report.

The statement bitterly denounced with national resentment the criminal acts committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in Kwangju three years ago at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists to put down the patriotic desire of the people for democracy in society and national reunification. It said: "We would never forget the massacre of Kwangju citizens."

Querying how long the Kwangju people should endure the bitter and cutting pains, the statement said:

The massacre in Kwangju is a brutal crime of the century jointly committed by Chon Tu-hwan, a butcher of the nation, and the U.S. administration patronizing and supporting him.

The consciousness of the South Korean people toward the United States was awakened with the Kwangju massacre as an occasion and exploded into anti-American sentiments.

Suffice it to recall the arson at the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan, the burning of the "Stars and Strips" by students of Kangwon University, anti-U.S. statements of students, intellectuals, religionists and workers and the eruption of the anti-American sentiments expressed in the demonstrations of students openly chanting, "Yankees, go home!"

Strongly urging the United States to correct its wrong policy toward South Korea, the statement said:

Firstly, the United States should immediately stop patronizing and supporting Chon Tu-hwan, a butcher of the nation, who rules South Korea by violence, trampling down the corpses of Kwangju democratic citizens, his mouth stained with their blood.

Secondly, the United States should withdraw at once their forces and nuclear warheads from South Korea to prevent the third world war from breaking out on the Korean peninsula.

ROME CONFERENCE CONDEMNATION OF SOUTH NOTED

'White Paper'

SK081145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- A white paper which was adopted at the International Conference on the economic and social human rights in South Korea held in Rome some time ago, says: The political repression in South Korea and the harsh exploitation of the working people are inseparable with each other.

To crush the claims for social rights and even a desire for them through fear and destroy political adversaries and all democratic expression constitutes the unique combat for the dictatorship of Seoul.

Today the economic recession and the systematic violation of all human rights take joint steps. But it is not sufficient to accuse the "political and economic system" of South Korea. As a matter of fact, South Korea is not independent.

On the contrary, it is deeply integrated with the world capitalist market, particularly with the private interests of the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

South Korea is in the category of "atelier countries" which constitute the simple "peripheral appendices" of highly developed big multinational firms and market economies of the "centre." The West "business world" and "liberal democratic" governments are directly linked with the political repression and harsh exploitation in South Korea.

The pretext "threat of invasion from the North" has been used to repress all the claims for political and social rights.

South Korea serves as a "bridgehead" for the strategic interests of the United States. South Korea is not only the economic "object" but political and military "object" of the big Western powers. The moves to form the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance do not cease to be reinforced.

The stockpile of U.S. nuclear arms a few kilometres south of the demarcation line turns Korea into an eventual battle-field of global war.

The violation of democracy and human rights, economic exploitation and political and military dependence are different aspects of a unique political phenomenon.

All the activities in favour of political and social democracy in South Korea run counter to the barriers of the financial and strategic interests.

Therefore, it is clear that the cause of human rights in South Korea demands an international and internal unified struggle for the countries (particularly those which collaborate with Seoul) against the Seoul "regime's" political repression, economic exploitation and neo-colonial dependence.

Jurists' Document

SK081146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, presented a document of accusation of Chon Tu-hwan at the international conference judging the Chon Tu-hwan clique held in Rome sometime ago. The document says:

After the "army purge corp" in 1979, Chon Tu-hwan became the boss of the Seoul "regime."

All his political activities were a succession of violations of general international laws, humanitarian conventions, agreements of the B.I.T. and resolutions of the United Nations, and often of the South Korean "law" itself which restricts the public rights and liberties.

1) Chon Tu-hwan is a bellicose element who actively participated with the U.S. troops in the Vietnam war and was involved in the massacre in Hontchou where hundreds of civilian Vietnamese were assassinated and many other crimes, in violation of all articles of the humanitarian international law.

2) Chon Tu-hwan, in collusion with the United States, impeded the process of democratisation after the death of Pak Chong-hui by dint of the December 12, 1979, "coup d'etat" and usurped power by force of arms in violation of laws.

3) Chon Tu-hwan in the top of the South Korean "Government" harshly cracked down upon the manifestations of opposition in Kwangju in May 1980 by military violence.

The massacre in Kwangju violated all the principles for protection of human rights adopted by almost all countries in the world declaration on human rights in 1948 and the international pact in 1966.

4) The multiple violations of human rights, the suppression of all individual and collective public liberties and the inexistence of the economic and social rights for the working people -- briefly speaking, the most repressive military dictatorship constitutes the mode of the "government" of Chon Tu-hwan.

Chon Tu-hwan is responsible not only for the practices violating human rights but also for the "systematization" and "codification" of these violations.

- 5) South Korea is a country of systematic tortures. Like Pak Chong-hui, Chon Tu-hwan protects by his authorities the tortures against all the opponents to the military "regime."
- 6) Chon Tu-hwan is responsible for the subordination of the South Korean economy to the United States, Japan and their multi-national corporations.
- Chon Tu-hwan is continually reinforcing the "policy" of his predecessors of totally leaving the South Korean economy to the tender mercy of foreign investors in disregard of the national interests and the principle of sovereignty. The debts of South Korea amount to 38,000 million dollars.
- 7) Chon Tu-hwan is responsible for the discrimination policy toward women and their exploitation harsher than men's at South Korean and foreign enterprises.
- 8) Chon Tu-hwan is aiding the development of corruption, a method of government in South Korea, by tightening the close ties between the business circles and the puppet administration.
- 9) Chon Tu-hwan is impeding more persistently than his predecessors an effective dialogue between the two parts of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.
- Chon Tu-hwan is directly responsible for the perpetuation of the division of the Korean nation and the violation of the fundamental principles of the people's right to self-determination.
- 10) Chon Tu-hwan is converting South Korea into a zone of allout nuclear war.

Chon Tu-hwan is actively participating in the integration of South Korea in the Japan-America strategy conducive to the elaboration of the Japan-U.S.-South Korea tripartite military alliance. Thus, for his policy of systematic encroachment on all human rights and his contemptuous attitude towards the international law, Chon Tu-hwan is, along with internal and external accomplices, a dangerous criminal not only to the Korean people but also to peace in Asia and the world.

In consequence, the Rome International Conference decides to assign the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea to examine the process of Chon Tu-hwan who ought to bring himself before the international popular tribunal.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ECUADOREAN EDUCATORS

SK081550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 8 received the delegation of Guayaquil University of Ecuador on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Jaime Polita Alcivar, rector of Guayaquil University of Ecuador. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented to him a centennial medal of the founding of Guayaquil University of Ecuador.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

SK081526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of our country headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil left Pyongyang on June 8 by plane for a visit to Poland. It was seen off at the airport by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Yong-kun and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.

FOURTH LSWYK PLENARY MEETING HELD IN HOERYONG

SK082326 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The fourth plenary meeting of the LSWYK was held in Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province on 6 and 7 June. Participating in this meeting were Kim Si-hak, department chief of the WPK Central Committee, regular and alternate members of the LSWYK Central Committee, and LSWYK functionaries from plants and enterprises in provinces, cities, and counties.

The meeting discussed the task of LSWYK organizations in further developing the work of loyally following the party's leadership. Following a report made by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, many participants participated in discussions.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions said that the meeting would provide an opportunity for bringing about an epochal change in helping LSWYK members prepare themselves as the reliable youth advance guard of the WPK, and in strengthening and developing the LSWYK into the youth organization of the great leader and our glorious party.

They said that, by carrying out all work in accordance with the party's policy and intent during the past period, LSWYK organizations have gained successes in firmly solidifying the league into the reliable assistant and militant reserve unit of the party, and in helping youths prepare themselves as the inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause.

They noted that the glorious party center has provided all conditions for further increasing the function and role of LSWYK organizations to meet the requirements for the development of the situation and for helping LSWYK organizations and functionaries boldly and aggressively carry out work.

They said that the success LSWYK organizations have attained during the past period in the work of loyally following the party's leadership was that, with the establishment of a revolutionary work system and discipline within the league, all LSWYK members have come to have the revolutionary spirit of thinking and acting and acting at any place and at any time only in accordance with the intent of the great leader and the glorious party center. They added that another success attained in the work of loyally following the party's leadership was that, as a result of the orderly establishment of a system for ideological indoctrination and of the extensive and close conduct of indoctrination work within the league, all youths have come to develop among them loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary creed and fidelity.

The meeting noted that the present status of the development of our revolution and the youth movement -- the situation in which the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was vigorously forged ahead and in which a new change took place in LSWYK work under the wise leadership of the glorious party center -- required that the work of loyally following the party be further developed within the LSWYK. The meeting urged LSWYK organizations to continuously develop among youths indoctrination on loyalty to the party and the leader, placing priority on this work while carrying out ideological indoctrination work.

Saying that the important thing in indoctrination on loyalty was to help all youths have the revolutionary view of the leader, the meeting urged LSWYK organizations to carry out among youths in a diversified manner the work of helping youths closely study and master the glorious and brilliant history and greatness of our party and the wise nature of its leadership. In particular, the meeting urged LSWYK organizations to more aggressively conduct ideological indoctrination to firmly arm youths with the unique idea, theory and policy set forth by the glorious party center.

The meeting urged LSWYK organizations and functionaries at all levels to practically develop the indoctrination work of following the example set by young communists who had loyally held the great leader in high esteem at the initial stage of the Korean revolution and to turn all youths into the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's, who did not hesitate to devote their youthful lives to the party under any adverse circumstances, by effectively showing the artistic film "Wolmi Island."

The meeting called for continuously strengthening the work of developing the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally accepting and thoroughly implementing our party's policies, decisions, and directives. The meeting urged LSWYK organizations to continuously strengthen indoctrination to help youths accept party policies, decisions, and directives as laws and as supreme orders, and unconditionally implement these policies, decisions, and directives to the end by displaying endless dedication and loyalty.

The meeting urged all LSWYK members to brilliantly implement the farsighted plan of our party through revolutionary activities by assuming a role as an advance guard and shock brigade on difficult and arduous fronts of socialist construction, such as the construction site for the great monumental edifices of the era of the Workers' Party, with pride to carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the great leader and guided by the glorious party center. Thus, the meeting called for helping all youths to more firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and as the reliable youth advance guard of the WPK, who would take charge of the future Korean revolution by holding in high esteem the great leader and by being guided by the glorious party center.

The meeting called for establishing within the entire league the strong revolutionary discipline of unanimously acting under the monolithic leadership of the glorious party center and for increasing the role of LSWYK organizations and functionaries' sense of responsibility and political, and working-level competence to meet the requirements for the development of the situation.

The meeting adopted a decision.

JAPANESE PROFESSOR CITED ON DPRK AGRICULTURE

SK032303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA) -- Sinichiro Kawata, honorary professor of Tokyo University, Japan, recently gave his impressions of Korea under the title "Sufficient Water, 10 Tons of Rice Per Hectare."

He said: The agriculture of the DPRK I saw was an agriculture in its prime. I was deeply impressed when I saw that Korea has now become able to freely use water because she has long since made efforts for this purpose and allocated a large investment in this domain.

There are over 1,500 reservoirs, many wells and tens of thousands of kilometres of water channels in Korea. Irrigation systems have been established in all artificial lakes and reservoirs, and they are linked with each other.

Korea has defined it as the main task of the rural technical revolution to realize electrification, chemicalization and mechanization, while giving precedence to irrigation, and pushed forward this work. In Korea, electrification, chemicalization and mechanization are all for agriculture.

Referring to the reclamation of tideland in Korea, he said: It is planned to turn 300,000 hectares of tideland into arable land and organize 150 farms there.

As reclaimed tideland in Ogata village, Japan, is 10,000 hectares or so, it is not hard to gather its vast scale. Terraced fields built with stones on sloping land also drew my attention.

They said that the sloping fields had yielded 600 kilograms of maize per hectare before they were terraced. Now these terraced fields produce 8.5 tons per hectare. Tractors were seen working in the terraced fields. Nampo is situated on the coast west of Pyongyang. The June 3 cooperative farm, a tideland farm, was nearby. The per hectare output of the farm is 5.4-7.8 tons, or 6.56 tons on an average. In the paddy fields within 500 metres from the original coastline a high yield of 10.4 tons was recorded.

The annual grain output of Korea is more than 9 million tons or four times that right after liberation. This is a unique fact to be seen among the non-aligned and developing countries. This is why many countries regard Korea as an ideal land. In a nutshell, the agriculture of Korea in my eyes was a vivacious one in prime.

BRIEFS

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREANS -- Pyongyang June 4 -- Song Pae-sik and Kim Kwan-ok, Korean residents of the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on June 3 for a visit to the homeland. At the airport Song Pae-sik and Kim Kwan-ok had emotional meetings with their families, from whom they had been separated for scores of years due to the division of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 4 Jun 83 SK]

PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA -- Pyongyang June 1 -- A 1983-84 protocol on cooperation between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Romanian National Council of Radio and television broadcasting was signed in Bucharest on May 25. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 1 Jun 83 SK]

CULTURE MINISTER IN PAKISTAN -- Pyongyang June 1 -- Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on May 38 met the government cultural delegation of our country headed by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art, on a visit to Pakistan. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the minister of culture, sports and tourism and the secretary of the Ministry of Culture, sports and tourism and the secretary of the Ministry of Culture, sports and tourism of Pakistan, and Korean Ambassador to Pakistan Yu Song-chin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 1 Jun 83 SK]

KIM YONG-SAM REPORTED TO END 21-DAY 'FAST'

SK090240 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Mr Kim Yong-sam, who has staged a fast [tansik] since 18 May, announced that he will stop fasting this morning at the Seoul National University Hospital in which he is hospitalized.

Although Mr Kim Yong-sam has been prohibited from political activities by the special law on political innovation, he started a fast at his home in Sangdo-dong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul, on 18 May, making political assertions that demanded guarantees on freedom of political activities, etc; was hospitalized in the Seoul National University Hospital on 25 May; and continued the fast until 3 June.

Since 3 June, Mr Kim Yong-sam has been given an injection of 2,000 cc of 10 percent glucose and 500 cc of Ringer's solution with amino acids every day and has taken fluids such as barley tea. He has been receiving medical treatment.

NORTH KOREAN DEFECTOR HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

SK090247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- While corruption and improprieties are widespread among the cadre of the North Korean communist party, ordinary citizens in that country suffer from the shortage of housing and consumer goods, a former North Korean worker said here Thursday.

Speaking at a news conference, Chong Pom-ho, 45, a former woodcutter in the central North Korean city of Cholwon, said that the North Korean authorities, preoccupied with war preparations, had reduced food rations for citizens. Now public discontent in North Korean society has reached its peak, he added.

Chong defected to South Korea June 1 by crossing by foot the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas.

Chong said the cadre members of the North Korean labor party aggravate the scarcity of clothing, medicine and consumer goods by monopolizing them. As a result, he said, ordinary North Korean citizens can only buy them on the black market at premium prices.

As for food, Chong said, cadre members are regularly supplied with meat and grains, while ordinary citizens can only eat meat or fish only on traditional holidays.

In his hometown of Cholwon, about half of the residents have just one room per household, and newlyweds should live in separation for two or three years at their respective dormitories until they are assigned a "home," Chong said.

Since a semi-war state was declared in North Korea last Feb. 1, North Koreans have been told at their work places that South Korean and American troops are plotting an invasion of North Korea. In March, Chong said, the residents of Cholwon except the old and sick, underwent one day of "evacuation training" at the trenches of an adjacent mountain.

Chong said that since 1958, the North Korean authorities have been ostracizing to mountainous rear areas those residents in the frontline area who are labeled "impure." He added 10 to 20 households labeled as such have had to leave Cholwon every year since 1970.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY FIGURE VISITS FOR TALKS

SK090107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Jean Pierre Chevenement, former French research and technology minister and a leading Socialist in France, arrived in Seoul yesterday.

Leader of the Socialist Party's leftist faction, Chevenement will meet with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok today to exchange views on the political situation on the Korean peninsula and economic cooperation between Korea and France.

Minister Yi is expected to request that the French Socialist Party drop the idea of establishing a diplomatic link between France and North Korea. Chevenement, an advocate for the opening of French-North Korean diplomatic relations, will be briefed on the government efforts to reopen an inter-Korea dialogue.

The French Socialist will also call on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Pong Tu-wan and Presidential Secretary General Ham Pyong-chun during his stay in Korea. He is also expected to meet with Ko Chong-hun, leader of the New Socialist Party.

Following his inspection tour of the Daewoo Shipyard in Okpo, Kyongsang Namdo, Saturday, he will visit the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology and meet with Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o on Monday.

Before leaving Seoul June 15, he will inspect the truce village at Panmunjom.

Meeting With Yi Pom-sok

SK090611 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok Thursday met with former French Research-Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement at his office to exchange views on issues of mutual concern.

Yi explained to Chevenement, chief foreign policy maker of France's ruling Socialist Party, about the Korean Government's policy for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Pointing out that the North Korean propaganda is quite different from the real situation on the Korean peninsula, Yi called on Chevenement to understand which side is causing the tension on the peninsula.

A Foreign Ministry official said Chevenement's visit to Seoul is expected to help boost the friendly relations between Korea and France in the light of the fact that he is a leader of the French Socialist Party's leftist faction which has been strongly advocating France's official recognition of the Pyongyang regime.

Chevenement, who flew into Seoul Wednesday, will meet with several leading Korean politicians and tour some industrial complexes around the country before leaving Korea June 15.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS PERUVIAN SENATE PRESIDENT

SK090159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- Visiting President Sandro Mariategui of the Peruvian senate paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop Wednesday.

Mariategui is leading a five-member Peruvian parliamentary delegation which arrived in Seoul Monday for a five-day visit at the invitation of National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik.

The Peruvian parliamentary leader also decorated Chairman Yu Kun-hwan of the Korea-Peru Parliamentarians' Association with "Gran Oficial" medal on behalf of the Peruvian Government for his efforts to strengthen friendly relations between Korea and Peru.

DEBATE OVER HOUSE SESSION CONVOCAATION VIEWED

SK090217 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Song-chun: "If the June National Assembly Session Opens...."]

[Text] The question of convening an extraordinary house session is likely to be settled at the beginning of next week. At the spring National Assembly session, the ruling and opposition camps agreed to call an extra session at the beginning of June. This question has, however, been unexpectedly deadlocked and has been the object of dispute between the two camps. The reason for a tug of war over this question is that the ruling and opposition parties have taken different stands toward pending political issues and different views of the current political situation. In other words, the two camps have shown different views on how the National Assembly should analyze, appraise, and accomodate an issue outside of the political arena.

Since the question of convening the National Assembly was raised, both the ruling and opposition parties have hesitated to resolve it, while emphatically and unanimously saying: "The principle of opening a special house sitting without fail cannot be changed." This shows that the ruling and opposition parties have their own agonies in connection with the pending political issue.

It is more likely that the forthcoming house session will be a "political session" at which discussion will be focused on the pending political issue, rather than a "legislative session" at which the Nation Assembly will deal with government-forwarded bills.

The ruling party seems to have hesitated to call a special house sitting because of its tactical concern over the possibility that an off-stage issue, which cooled down over the last week, may raise a political fever when it is taken into the political arena. It is true that the ruling circles are listening to the assertion of the opposition camps that pending issues, which heated the political climate, were raised because of a lack of politics in the political arena.

Aware that the pending issue is a new development of the situation, both the ruling and opposition parties appear in a hurry to establish a new judgement and recognition in order to accomodate and speak for the vices outside the institution and to block beforehand the recurrence of a similar case.

In fact, various changes of the situation which took place during the past 20 days urgently demand that the National Assembly display its own function.

On the basis of the president's expression of his will for a single term, the government and the ruling party cannot but pay attention to taking follow-up measures which can drive a wedge into the rumor on the revision of the constitution.

As for the opposition parties, they can no longer turn a deaf ear to the pending issue which has already become widely known.

Under the situation in which the development of circumstances calls on the National Assembly to play its own function and role, it becomes clear what it should do during the forthcoming session.

It is understood that, in this context, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], said: "When an extra national Assembly session opens, we should completely settle all the problems;" and Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the Democratic Korean Party [DKP], and Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the Korean National Party [KNP], said: "By taking all the issues into the National Assembly, they should be settled through its activities."

Paying too much attention to the present situation, however, the DJP seems to be concerned over the possibility that when the pending issue, the issue may spread again onto the stage outside of the political arena.

For this reason, the DJP expects that the forthcoming National Assembly session will serve as a calm sitting at which the house will settle the pending issues, rather than raising new issues, and will gratify the people's curiosity, rather than exchanging political offensives.

In contrast to this, the opposition parties apparently plan to discuss as much as they can and plan to with whatever questions they can raise, saving face as opposition parties.

DKP, the leading opposition party, in particular, is showing its resolve to extricate itself from an uncomfortable position between the ruling party and the off-stage dissidents.

These subtle stands of the ruling and opposition parties were markedly shown at a meeting of the DJP Central Standing Committee on the morning of 7 June and at a meeting of the DJP key-post holders, respectively.

While the DJP reaffirmed its stand that it will prudently operate the Nation Assembly session even though it opened the session, calming the situation and delaying the session's convocation, the DKP made clear that it will concentrate greater efforts on the pending political issue than on the pending political bills.

It appears that, though a turning point in the political issue was effected last week, the ruling and opposition parties share the same view on the need to set forth a comprehensive prescription from a new viewpoint. There can be no difference in their opinions on the question of reviewing the basic cause of straining the political situation and of presenting a prescription to avoid the tension of the political situation. Such being the case, it is thought that the ruling and opposition parties need not hesitate over the session's procedural matters, such as duration and agenda.

What is important is for the parties to gratify the people's curiosity and ease their distrust. To do so, both the ruling and opposition parties should see to it that the people learn the answers to their questions. It is obvious that, if only the opposition parties raise voices while the ruling party remains silent, the people will again doubt the function of the National Assembly.

In a sense, the stability of the political situation or the revitalization of politics is a matter of common sense. When the parties avoid or simply skip discussions of a raised question, or they will probably face unexpected side effects. Thus, sincerely discussing all the questions is a way to stabilize the political situation.

Anyway, the forthcoming National Assembly session, the third one this year, will be a touchstone showing how well it plays the role and function of a legislature and how much it accomodates, copes with, and handles the pannational political situation.

It will also be a test that shows the "practical features" of how augustly the 11th National Assembly, as the main stage of politics, can raise all political issues, both inside and outside the political arena, and how they can discuss and deal with them.

EDUCATION MINISTER WARNS AGAINST DEMONSTRATIONS

SK090057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho affirmed yesterday that the campus disturbances by some radical students with leftist-leaning slogans will not be tolerated.

Speaking to a group of business leaders during a breakfast meeting at the Federation of Korean Industries, Minister Yi said that the only way to keep campuses from such disturbances would be to strengthen school regulations.

Referring to student demonstrations, the minister said that they had taken place at only a few colleges and universities and that the majority of schools had maintained a normal, studious atmosphere and had faced no class suspension or other troubles.

Stressing that the rapid industrialization of the nation is largely owed to the expansion of primary and secondary education, the minister asserted that the second economic take-off would be achieved through qualitative educational development.

Pointing out that employers were responsible for the social imbalance resulting from their preference for graduates of a handful of prominent schools, the minister said that they should give greater opportunity for employment to more people from vocational schools and junior colleges.

MINISTRY CONSIDERING SHORTER SCHOOL YEAR

SK050200 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 5 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education is considering readjusting the current academic schedule in colleges, including an extended summer vacation and an earlier qualifying test for college-bound students.

Ministry officials said yesterday that they are working on a program to adopt a 16-week school term each for spring and fall with the spring semester beginning in mid-February, instead of March.

They said the five-week summer vacation in colleges may be extended to seven weeks starting from mid-June and that the winter recess may start from the fourth week of December.

According to the officials, the state-administered qualifying test for college-bound students may be held in mid-November, two weeks earlier than now.

They said the first-group colleges are likely to conduct an examination around Jan. 7 to recruit upcoming freshmen.

The second-group colleges may hold a similar test around Jan. 25, one week earlier than now.

Currently, college-bound applicants must pass a state-held qualifying test first and then another examination held by colleges of their choice.

With the proposed changes, they said the nation's colleges might have to hold each semester-end examination late in May, instead of early in July.

MONTSAME AFGHANISTAN COMMENTARY FLAYS U.S., PRC

OW090223 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1617 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 8 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes:

As is known, soon the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations on the question of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan are expected to resume in Geneva. The outcome of the previous round of these talks, held in April, as a whole, received positive assessment of the D.R.A. leaders and U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, through the mediation of whom they were conducted.

Nevertheless, there are certain forces which are openly trying to torpedo the Geneva talks in a bid to wreck the planned process of the normalisation of the situation. The initiators of these attempts are the United States and China. The paper NEW YORK TIMES recently mentioned facts about the intensified military aid of the United States to the Afghan bandits. The so-called alliance, uniting seven counter-revolutionary organizations, was knocked together under the aegis of the American C.I.A. Prior to this, there were two similar alliances, which broke up owing to discord and squabble among the ring-leaders of the bandit groupings.

As regards China, it continues to fan up anti-Afghan and hostile to the Soviet Union campaign. The Beijing [word indistinct] as far as to allege as if Soviet troops in Afghanistan are killing Afghan children. Even the imperialist propaganda rejected such a slander, thus Beijing exposed its animosity vis-a-vis Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the same time, the Chinese leaders, who represent themselves as a friend of Pakistan, not dare to openly oppose the negotiations with the participation of the representatives of [word indistinct] although they are seeking to hamper the signing of any official document with the D.R.A.

Judging by the commentary circulated by the XINHUA agency, under the political settlement, China means, primarily, the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and not the cessation of foreign armed interference in the internal affairs of the D.R.A., owing to which the Afghan Government approached the Soviet Union for military help. In other words, Beijing would like to distort the logic of circumstances by changing the places of cause and effect.

Under these circumstances it can be assumed that the upcoming Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva will not be that easy. The peoples of the world, however, hope that they will be successful.

RADIO REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON PHOUN SIPASEUT VISIT

BK071623 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Laos-Mongolia "Joint Communiqué" dated 3 June]

[Text] In response to the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, paid an official friendly visit to the MPR from 27 May to 3 June.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut was received by Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR. He also met and held friendly talks with other leaders of the MPR.

The meeting and talks between Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR foreign affairs minister, and Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, MPR foreign affairs minister, proceeded in a warm and fraternal atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding and complete unanimity of views.

The two ministers exchanged information on the gains achieved by the Mongolian and Lao peoples in building socialism and implementing the various resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the resolutions of the 3d LPRP Congress. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the continuous development of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the LPRP and between the MPR and the LPDR in the interests of the peoples of the two nations and of the cause of peace and socialism.

The two sides reached unanimity on the significance of the meetings between the top-level leaders of the two countries in 1976, 1979, and 1980. The MPR-LPDR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1979 has been used as the basis for Mongolian-Lao relations. The two ministers reiterated the unswerving political lines of the parties and governments of the two countries, aimed at strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Lao peoples in the immediate future and at developing cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

When studying international problems, the two sides expressed deep concern over the increasingly serious world situation, particularly over the increasing threats of a nuclear war. The two ministers resolutely condemned the adventuristic and militaristic line of imperialism, first of all of the U.S. leading circles, aimed at creating a global confrontation with genuine socialism and with the various peace, national liberation, and socialist forces, and at upsetting the military and strategic balance and gaining military supremacy.

The foreign ministers of the MPR and the LPDR pointed to the current, specific significance of the initiatives clearly mentioned in the political statement of the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague and the various new proposals advanced by the Soviet Union on reducing strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, halting the arms race, and reducing military confrontations. The two sides pointed out the great significance of the Soviet assurance that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and of the proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact countries on signing a mutual agreement not to use military force and to maintain peaceful relations between the two major political and military groups. At the same time, they pointed out that the implementation of the various initiatives advanced by the countries in the socialist community is the only correct method for improving the world situation and doing away with the threat of nuclear war. Pointing to the dangerous characteristics of the U.S. plan to use space for military purposes, the two sides approved the proposal that effective measures should be taken to prohibit the use of space for military purposes.

The two ministers expressed their concern about the arms race being stepped up by many countries in Asia and about the danger of transforming some regions on this continent into fields for nuclear war. At the same time, they condemned U.S. actions aimed at installing intermediate range nuclear weapons in the Far East and the Indian Ocean and its intention to install neutron weapons on the Korean peninsula.

The two ministers pointed out that great dangers to the cause of peace and national dependence and to social progress in various Asian nations stem from the Japanese in military buildup and its tendency to join with the military strategy of NATO and first of all with the United States. Dangers also stem from the setting up of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance.

The two sides pointed out that the attempts of the imperialists and the expansionists to turn ASEAN into a military bloc and to instigate it to follow the path of confrontation against the Indochinese countries are the cause of tensions in Southeast Asia. To make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, it is necessary, first of all, to halt all acts of interference by the imperialist forces and the expansionists in the affairs of this region and to undertake regional negotiations to resolve conflicts among the countries of this region.

The two sides considered the recent partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, in accordance with the decision of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane, as proof of the good will on the part of the SRV and the PRK. It was also proof of the stability of the situation and the strength of the people's regime in the PRK. The two sides also stressed that the PRK is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The Mongolian side noted the great significance for the international community of the consistent foreign policy of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, and expressed its support for the constructive initiatives of these countries, aimed at strengthening understanding and mutual trust with the ASEAN countries and at creating a situation of regional peace and stability by means of negotiations. At the same time, it also pointed out that the strengthening of indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal Indochinese countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism constitutes an important factor in the consolidation of the cause of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and other regions.

The two sides once again stressed the need to solve the Afghanistan problem through political means, fully supported the constructive efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at normalizing the situation in that region and ensuring favorable conditions for national development on the path of social progress.

The two sides expressed profound concern at the grave situation in the Middle East, caused by the so-called Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement signed recently with the participation of the United States, which runs counter to the interests of the Arab nations and infringes on the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon. The implementation of this agreement actually means the division of Lebanon and the replacement of Israeli weapons by those of the United States to invade Syria and other Arab states and to oppose the patriotic and progressive forces in this region.

The two sides reiterated the resolute support of their countries for the just cause of the Arab nations, and to the struggle of the Palestinian people and the PLO, which is their sole legitimate representative, in exercising their right to set up their own independent state. At the same time, the two sides also unanimously supported the call to convene an international meeting to correctly settle the overall Middle East problem. The two sides fully supported the proposal of the Soviet Union for drafting and implementing measures of mutual trust for the Middle East, and the acts undertaken by the Soviet Union aimed at normalizing relations among the neighboring states.

At the same time, the two sides expressed support for the Sino-Soviet consultations and considered any positive outcome of these talks as conforming to the interests of the peoples of the two countries as well as serving the interests of peace and security in Asia and the world. The two sides noted that the so-called Kampuchea problem and the temporary presence of the Soviet troops in the MPR cannot be used as an obstacle to block the path to the fulfillment of this goal. To allow the consultations to make progress, Beijing must manifest a realistic approach and take into consideration the true interests of peace, national independence, and social progress of the peoples in Asia. In this respect, the two sides supported the proposal advanced by the Soviet Union.

The two ministers supported the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification through peaceful and democratic means without external interference. The two sides resolutely call on the United States to withdraw its armed forces and all types of weapons from South Korea.

The MPR and the LPDR are of the view that it is necessary to actively implement all the resolutions and agreements adopted and approved by the United Nations regarding the statement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and on convening an international conference by 1984 at the latest to realize this goal.

The proposal of the MPR on signing a nonaggression treaty and refraining from the use of force in relations among the states in Asia and the Pacific is aimed at doing away with any form of aggression and the use of force to solve conflicts in the relations among the states in the Asia and Pacific region. The LPDR highly values the active implementation of foreign policy by the MPR, and reiterates its full support for the MPR's proposal on the signing of a nonaggression treaty and the nonuse of force in relations among the states in Asia and the Pacific.

The two ministers pointed out that amidst the current complex and difficult international conditions, there is an urgent need to consolidate the unification of all revolutionary, democratic, and peace-loving forces, to strongly strive to do away with the threat of nuclear war, to halt the arms race, and to safeguard and strengthen peace in the world. The two sides expressed the determination of the MPR and the LPDR to closely coordinate the implementation of their respective foreign policies as well as those of the fraternal countries in the socialist community, and to promote and further enhance cooperation with all peace-loving forces.

The two ministers underlined the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement and considered it an important factor in the struggle against nuclear war and for peace, the easing of tensions, and disarmament. The success of the Nonaligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi in March this year has once again reiterated the anticolonialist and anti-imperialist characteristics of the movement for national independence and the new international economic order. The MPR highly values the active role of the LPDR in the Nonaligned Movement. The MPR and the LPDR expressed their internationalist solidarity with the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who are struggling against the exploitation and oppression of the imperialists and neocolonialists for national independence and social progress. The two sides expressed support for the immediate giving of independence to Namibia. The two sides resolutely condemned the relentless aggression of the Pretoria regime -- supported by the imperialist forces -- against Angola and Mozambique.

The two ministers condemn the aggressive policy of the United States and its henchmen against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and the patriotic forces of El Salvador. The two sides support the desire of the developing countries to build a new international economic order on the basis of equality and justice. The two ministers stressed the need to heighten the role and efficiency of the United Nations in safeguarding international peace and stability and in strictly abiding by the UN Charter.

The two sides expressed their respective, profound satisfaction at the outcome of the visit, which will serve to strengthen fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries and peoples in the future.

The LPDR foreign affairs minister expressed sincere thanks to the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government for according him a warm and hospitable welcome. The LPDR foreign affairs minister invited the MPR foreign affairs minister to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Ulaanbaatar, 3 June 1983

ROMANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS, MEETS LEADERS

Presentation to Tsedenbal

OW061426 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jun (MONTSAME) -- (G. Manta), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR, today presented his credentials to Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Ambassador (G. Manta) and Yu. Tsedenbal exchanged speeches at the presentation.

The Romanian ambassador said that communists and all the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania follow with admiration the great successes achieved by the Mongolian people in socialist construction under the leadership of the MPRP and their efforts for peace and international cooperation. (G. Manta) expressed confidence that Romanian-Mongolian relations, which are constantly developing in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of peace and socialism, will continue to expand in the future.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal emphasized in his speech that the Mongolian people are sincerely happy with the great successes of the Romanian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th congress of their communist party and in intensifying socialist construction. The development and expansion of friendship and cooperation between our countries promotes the welfare of the Mongolian and the Romanian peoples and is in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism. Yu. Tsedenbal said that we express hope that these relations will continue to develop and deepen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

This was followed by a friendly talk between Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal and (G. Manta).

T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; D. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials were present at the presentation of credentials.

After the presentation of credentials, Ambassador (G. Manta) laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan.

Calls on Gombojab, Suren

OW071423 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Jun (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has received (G. Manta), ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR, in connection with the presentation of credentials, and had a friendly talk with him.

On the same day C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received (G. Manta), ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR, in connection with the presentation of credentials, and had a friendly talk with him.

TSEDENBAL TO VISIT ROMANIA IN MID-JUNE

OW080001 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1412 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, will make an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania in the middle of June this year at the head of an MPR party and government delegation at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, it has been reported here.

ADYAA RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY DELEGATION

OW071428 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Jun (MONTSAME) -- G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received a delegation of CPCZ workers headed by Ludovit Pezlar, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, which is here in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the CPCZ.

C. Tumendelger, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; G. Erdene, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and V. Ruzic, ambassador of the CSSR in the MPR were present at the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CULTURE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

OW061427 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1827 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the MPR headed by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Minister and MPR minister of culture, returned home today from Sofia. The Mongolian delegation took part in the 15th congress of Bulgarian cultural workers at the invitation of the Committee for Culture of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The delegation was met at Buyant-uhaa Airport by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Y. Dorjsuren, MPR first deputy minister of culture; and K. Evitimov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the MPR.

KAREN REBELS REPULSE GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE

BK090832 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Tha Song Yang, Tak -- Karen Maw forces yesterday drove back Burmese soldiers who five days earlier bombarded their Pokay camp, opposite Tambon Mae Tan of Tha Song Yang here, military sources said this morning. The Burmese 44th Division went to Maw Pokay camp three days ago and temporarily held a Buddhist temple. More than 1,000 Karen and Burmese occupants of the camp were forced to take temporary shelter inside Thailand.

In yesterday's offensive, the Karen forces were reportedly reinforced by rebels from other areas who came by boat along the Moei River. Others arrived after trekking through mountains, the sources said. They said a number of foreign fighters who sympathised with the Karens were reportedly helping the minority group against the attacking Burmese.

Casualties on both sides were reported to be high, but no official report was received from either side. It was reported that the Burmese suffered greater ambush casualties in the Karen terrain.

The top leader of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), Lt-Gen Bo Mya, was now reportedly in Maw Pokay camp and was directing the fighting against the 1,000-strong Burmese commando force.

Earlier, the Burmese troops had tried to seize Maw Pokay camp, regarded as one of the main strategic Karen strongholds which linked Karen General Headquarters in the north to other Karen strongholds in the south. According to the sources, if the Burmese Government forces were able to overrun Maw Pokay camp and control it, communications between Karens in the north and south will be severed. Another reason for the Burmese attack was believed to involve the securing of oil and mineral-rich areas near the camp.

Military observers said that if the Burmese forces could not recapture Maw Pokay camp within seven days, they would be too weak to mount further attacks. They reasoned that each Burmese commando carried only enough food rations for a seven-day trek into the mountains and Karen anti-aircraft stations made it nearly impossible for new supplies to be dropped by air.

Sporadic fighting between Burmese and Karens was reported about 6 kilometres from Maw Pokay camp this morning.

In another battle against Burmese troops, Karens near Kaw Mu Rah camp, some 26 km north of Mae Sot, had pushed back the attacking forces after five days, the sources said.

GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE NEAR KAREN CAMP

BK090804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT 9 Jun 83

[By Anurat Maniphan]

[Text] Bangkok, June 9 (AFP) -- Fresh Burmese Government troops arrived near a Karen rebel stronghold early today, prompting a Thai alert for a possible new flare-up of fighting on the Thai-Burmese border, front line reports said.

According to on-spot Thai officials, the Burmese reinforcements numbered between 500-1,000 men. They were two kilometres (about one mile) south of the stronghold known as Maw Pokay, defended by "several hundred" rebels of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), the officials added.

Shortly before dawn, a brief exchange of gunfire was reported in the disputed area, located some 80 kilometres (48 miles) northwest of the Thai border district of Mae Sot.

Thai troops were alerted after the Burmese arrival at 3:00 a.m. (2000 GMT). A special task force of Border Patrol Police (BPP) paratroopers, ranger irregulars and defence volunteers is braced for action, with assurance of back-up support, the officials added.

The Burmese reinforcement came after rebels claimed to have killed 27 Burmese soldiers in the recapture of an outpost on Monday.

Rangoon launched last week-end what Thai officials called the biggest bid to crush Karen ethnic rebels, who have fought for autonomy since 1949. The drive centres on Maw Pokay, where rebels are equipped with a radio station, and Kaw Mu Rah, located further south.

Rebel sources said the situation at Kaw Mu Rah, home of the KNLA's 101st Battalion, was "quiet" with some shelling reported this morning. They said more than 700 Burmese troops were seeking to penetrate the camp but were being blocked at some three kilometres (about two miles) away from it. Some 300 rebels are defending the camp under the command of Col Taw Hla, they added.

At Maw Pokay, main target of the Burmese suppression drive, Burmese troops had scattered into dense jungle before the arrival of reinforcements.

Two Burmese helicopters were spotted circling over the area yesterday, apparently in a bid to drop supplies to stranded troops or airlift the wounded.

The rebels claimed to have captured several Burmese soldiers since Monday. Thailand has captured two Burmese soldiers, including one with an injured leg, officials said.

The KNLA has fought under the umbrella of the Karen National Union (KNU) for independence from Rangoon. Karen strongman Gen. Bo Mya claims to field 10,000 armed men.

KAREN REBEL LEADER ON GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE

BK090237 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- A Karen rebel leader yesterday claimed that the real motive behind the current Burmese offensive against Karen camps opposite Mae Sot was to seize the oil-rich area. In an interview with the BANGKOK POST at his headquarters opposite this northwestern district, Maj-Gen Thal Maueng, commander of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), said that he expects the Burmese Army to launch fiercer attacks soon.

Meanwhile, two Burmese helicopters were spotted yesterday morning over Maw Pokay, a major Karen stronghold which is 85 kilometres north of Mae Sot and opposite the Thai border village of Mae Tan. The sudden appearance of the helicopters sent Thai villagers fleeing in panic for fear of an air raid.

Military sources said that the helicopters landed about 10 kilometres away from the border to discharge troop and arms reinforcements and to pick up a wounded officer. The officer was believed to be the commander of the 44th Regiment who led two infantry battalions in an attack against the Karen troops.

Maj-Gen Thal Maueng yesterday said that Burmese soldiers are still holding out at a base about three kilometres from his stronghold at Kaw Mu Rah, which is about 26 kilometres north of Mae Sot.

He said that a strip of land between Kaw Mu Rah and Maw Pokay was believed to be rich in oil and this was the real reason why the Burmese were trying to dislodge the Karens from the area.

He said the Burmese were armed with two 120-mm mortars, two 75-mm recoilless guns, four 80-mm mortars and a 60-mm mortar.

Maj-Gen Thal Maueng, frequently interrupted by radio transmissions from his forward bases, also showed POST reporters a Burmese soldier captured during fighting which began on June 3. He added that he expects the Burmese to launch fresh attacks once they receive reinforcements.

Karen rebel sources also claimed that at least three bodies of Burmese soldiers were found at Maw Pokay yesterday morning after a KNLA unit recaptured the village, earlier seized by Burmese troops. One M-9 grenade launcher, a 60-mm mortar, an 80-mm recoilless gun and a G-4 pistol were also seized, the sources claimed.

In other developments, Thai military sources reported yesterday that about 300 armed Karens moved in a boat convoy down the Myawadi River from their base at Ban Chapa opposite Tha Song Yang District to reinforce another Karen unit at Ban Karude, which is about 60 kilometres north of here.

Eight truckloads of Karen soldiers have also been sent to reinforce the Maw Pokay camp in anticipation of a new round of fighting. The sources said that they expect the fighting, which had raged through Tuesday night but subsided yesterday morning, to resume by tomorrow.

The Thai Third Army Region yesterday launched an operation, codenamed "Lightning," to defend the border from all possible intrusions following the fighting inside Burma.

BRIEFS

MPR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- P. Shagdarsuren, the newly appointed MPR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, has presented his credentials to San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 16 May 83 OW]

NEW ISRAELI AMBASSADOR -- An agreement has been accorded to the proposed appointment of Itiel Pann as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Israel to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in succession to Mr Galman 'Aner. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 May 83 BK]

LABOR CONFERENCE DELEGATION -- A Burmese headed by U Ohn Kyaw, minister for labor and social welfare, left from Rangoon airport at 0745 today to attend the 69th conference of the International Labor Organization opening in Geneva, Switzerland, on 1 June. Minister U Ohn Kyaw was accompanied by Deputy General Manager of the Social Security Board U (Myo Pe) and personal secretary to minister U (Myint Maung). [Excerpts] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 May 83 BK]

FURTHER THAI BORDER INCURSIONS REPORTED

BK090720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jun (SPK) -- In May, the Thai Air Force sent L-19's on 20 reconnaissance flights above many regions of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang and Koh Kong Provinces.

Armed Thai vessels -- including 13 warships -- for the 604th time violated Kampuchean territorial waters in sectors located between 5 and 15 nautical miles from Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands.

On land, 247 bombardments were made from Thailand using 105-mm cannons, and 120-mm and 80-mm mortars. All of this was designed to cover infiltration into Kampuchean territory of groups of reactionary Khmers.

During the month, Kampuchean border defense guards put almost 800 bandits out of action and seized a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

CGDK'S SON SANN INTERVIEWED BY THAI PAPER

BK081111 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 6 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann by Wuthiphong Lakkham of MATUPHUM on 4 June at the Bangkok airport VIP room]

[Text] [Question] We have heard about your effort to open more information offices abroad. What progress has been made so far?

[Answer] As you already know, our government is composed of three factions. We are now discussing where we should set up the information offices representing the tripartite government. As for our faction, the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front, we already have offices in many countries. We have several in the United States, and we have information offices in West Germany, Australia, the United Kingdom and France.

[Question] What do you think about the current situation in Kampuchea?

[Answer] The coalition government received 105 votes of support in the last session of the United Nations. That was the victory of the Kampuchean people, not of Vietnam. And that is the reason Vietnam has been trying to defeat us militarily. They tried hard to destroy us completely during the dry season by using all kinds of weapons, but they were unsuccessful.

The Vietnamese attacked Nong Chan. They killed the people, destroyed hospitals, schools, pagodas, and the houses of our poor people. Later on, as you know, they killed the people and burned down their houses. This is why I must condemn this crime against humanity and have called on the United Nations to send an investigating team to the area. Vietnam wants to eliminate us, but it has remained unsuccessful and faced condemnation from all over. Besides, every week about a thousand people join our bases. The number is always growing. This is why I have to make trips abroad constantly to seek more humanitarian aid. Everywhere I went, Khao I Dang in Thailand, in Singapore or in Malaysia, and in other places, I condemned the Vietnamese crimes against the Kampuchean people. It was my duty. And this is the reason Vietnam wants to wipe us out completely. And at Nong Samet.... That person (he points to an official) has just returned from Nong Samet. He knows very well about the fighting situation. We suffered considerable losses, but they (Vietnam) lost more than we did. We lost 20 or 21 men killed. I can say to you that they were unsuccessful.... They are determined to wipe us out. They are now much stronger -- as you know, they have been provided with more and more modern artillery pieces which can aim at the resistance forces anywhere.

They have a large amount of new weapons, including chemical weapons, and they used them all against us. We have nothing to cope with those deadly weapons. Yet we have managed to resist them and have inflicted a greater loss on them -- 9 times greater than our loss, including three tanks, two in Phnom Chhat.

I can say that the Vietnamese will not be able to wipe us out. As for the general situation, since September 1982 have we launched many offensives against Vietnamese positions, harassed them and cut their supply lines. We have tried to prevent them from launching offensives against us. But very often, we were short of weapons for our resistance, for example at Nong Chan and Phnom Chhat.

As you already know, they have pulled a major part of their strength away from the Thai border. But they might return for new offensives against us. Anyway, the rain is arriving (laughter). And during the rainy season there will be only ordinary people left at our villages because our soldiers have left for operations in deeper areas. There are no more soldiers or fighters at the villages, because our fighters are operating deeper and deeper in the country now. In the meantime, our people need help.

If Vietnam is to pound us with mortar shells once again, let it be known to everyone that they are resorting to an act of inhumanity, because there are no soldiers and fighters in those villages.

[Question] So it can be said that the fighting at the various bases has calmed down at present.

[Answer] Yes, and we have planted (unknown words in Cambodian probably meaning a type of booby trap) at those places. If the Vietnamese go there, they would have to face them. You know, don't you, that early in the year we took hold of an area under Vietnamese control and we pulled back from the area leaving it full of those things (booby traps?). They are there to take care of the Vietnamese anytime.

I went to Nong Samet recently. There the soldiers of Chea Chhut launched simultaneous attacks against the Vietnamese at 6 places on the night of 27 (May). We fought to the last enemy tank. Vietnamese tanks are the biggest combat problem for us and this is why we really need heavy weapons to fight against the enemy tank.

[Question] You reportedly asked the Australian Government during your visit to Australia to withhold economic aid to Vietnam. What was the reply?

[Answer] It is not so. I told the Australian officials and friends in Australia that, as you already knew (indistinct words). I said to the Australians that they should not disregard public opinion. UN members have called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Canada, the United States, China, European countries, the ASEAN countries, Australia, New Zealand . . . have said that they wanted to help Vietnam, providing that it pulls out from Kampuchea.

Every side is applying political and economic pressure on Vietnam. I asked the Australian Government to please review the issue of aid to Vietnam: Vietnam can divert foreign economic aid for its troops in Kampuchea. Therefore, please postpone all forms of aid to Vietnam for the time being, because the United Nations has already provided a way out for Vietnam. This way out for Vietnam should not be blocked. Besides, it is well known that Vietnam is receiving huge amounts of aid from the Soviet Union.

I feel that the sooner Vietnam pulls its troops out of Kampuchea, the sooner the Vietnamese people will receive aid and the sooner the Kampuchean people will find peace.

If the Australians want to help the Vietnamese people and the Kampuchean people, please do not give any aid to Vietnam now.

The Australians are good friends of Hanoi. Please go to Hanoi and tell them that we are their friends. Their duty is to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. The sooner they pull out of Kampuchea, the sooner they will receive aid and peace will materialize in Kampuchea. This is what I explained to the Australians.

[Question] Many people have begun to feel that the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea have relatively little value in solving the Kampuchean problem. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I have heard about this also. But (indistinct names) of the International Conference on Kampuchea will be coming.... I think there will be a search for the way (indistinct words). We, as the coalition government, are eagerly waiting to hear from every side and are making efforts toward realization of the UN resolutions. We are pleased with the activities of all sides, including those of the ASEAN countries, and I think there will be more consultations on this issue.

[Question] What is your opinion of the proposal of the deputy Australian prime minister that the Australian peacekeeping force be deployed in Kampuchea? What are the chances for this proposal?

[Answer] I don't think the proposal is applicable now. Let me explain, but do not interpret that I am opposed to this proposal. Other countries are involved in this issue too. It is certain that Vietnam and the Soviet Union will oppose this proposal in order to maintain Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. China is also involved in this issue.

[Question] It appears that the ASEAN countries to a certain degree have accepted that Australia can play a role in mediating the Kampuchean problem. The Australian foreign minister will visit Thailand at the end of this month and after the meeting with the ASEAN ministers will visit Hanoi. What is your view of the possibility for a dialogue between the ASEAN countries and Vietnam?

[Answer] All activities concerning a search for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem are useful. This includes negotiations, but everything must be based on the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea. Now do you think negotiation will take place? (laughter)

[Question] Do you think that a door is open for the Heng Samrin regime to join the coalition government?

[Answer] (laughter) You must ask Hanoi this question also. (laughter) Your questions are becoming more and more serious. (laughter)

[Question] What do you think about the Vietnamese forces fighting in Kampuchea at present? Are they strong and fresh, or are they rather longing to go back home?

[Answer] Certainly. I can assure you of that.

[Question] There has been pressure on the Thai Government to allow free trade with Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. If this works, do you think that it will affect the status of the tripartite coalition government?

[Answer] (laughter) With this question, you have become the winner. (laughter) I am the loser because I won't be able to answer your question. (laughter)

I am a leader in the struggle for the liberation of my country, and not a leader in the struggle to have free trade with any countries. This is a matter for your country and it is improper for me to make any comment. I accept the role of a loser. (laughter) I prefer not to say anything.

[Question] What do you think about the charge made against you recently by Prince Norodom Sihanouk? When will you meet with Prince Sihanouk again?

[Answer] (laughter) This again. I prefer not to make any comment. As for the meeting, since we are partners in the same government, we are scheduled to meet with each other regularly, with his representative (Prince Sihanouk's).

[Question] Do you have a plan to see Prince Sihanouk personally?

[Answer] Of course. But I still do not know when. This is because Prince Sihanouk has his work to do and I have mine. If our work coincides, then we would certainly meet each other. (laughter)

[Question] Do you plan a meeting with him in Europe, for we have learned that the prince is also visiting Europe soon?

[Answer] That is possible. (laughter)

VODK CRITICIZES LE DUAN VIETNAMIZATION POLICY

BK081544 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Unable To Swallow Kampuchea Militarily, the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Sent Millions of Vietnamese To Swallow It Through the Vietnamization Policy"]

[Text] According to statistics from every locality in Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent in millions of their people to plunder and swallow Kampuchean territory. Among these Vietnamese, armed groups have been organized to protect themselves, plunder the land, ricefields, houses, crops, and villages of the Kampuchean people and ravage and take over ponds, pools, and the fish-stocked Tonle Sap lake. These groups also collaborate with the Vietnamese Army in daily exterminating the Kampuchean people. These Vietnamese came to settle down everywhere -- from the east, southwest [as heard] adjoining the Vietnamese border, along the Bassac and the Mekong Rivers at Phnom Penh, around the Tonle Sap lake, in Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, and right to Battambang Province and adjoining Thailand. Why have the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent so many Vietnamese people to Kampuchea? It is for swallowing Kampuchea in accordance with the Vietnamization program as they had done in Kampuchea Kraom.

For more than 4 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have done all they could to swallow Kampuchea militarily; but this has been in vain. They have also realized that, no matter how many more years they try, they will still not be able to do it this way. On the contrary, their military situation has only worsened and slid further toward final defeat. That is why the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified their extermination of the Kampuchean people through every means. They have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons and assiduously sent in their Vietnamese fellows to Kampuchea to plunder the Kampuchean people's land, ricefields, and villages in broad daylight.

The UN General Assembly has on four occasions adopted resolutions demanding that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny themselves without any outside interference. However, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors refuse to implement them.

They have, instead, trampled on these resolutions and constantly carried out deceitful diplomatic and political maneuvers so as to legitimize their act of aggression in Kampuchea and get the world community to accept it as a fait accompli. The fact that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have procrastinated on the battlefield, successively reinforced their troops with soldiers and weapons, sent in millions of their fellow Vietnamese to plunder the Kampuchean territory, and collaborated with the Vietnamese army to daily exterminate the Kampuchean people clearly shows that they have not abandoned their policy of aggression, expansionism, and their criminal ambitions to swallow Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean race, and set up an Indochinese federation to serve as a springboard to commit aggression against and expand into other Southeast Asian countries. As for their words of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the statement on the troop withdrawal, the proposal on regional talks and regional conference that Nguyen Co Thach and the Le Duan clique have been and are peddling, these are simply for cheating and lulling the vigilance of other people and to lessening world community's pressure, which is strangling them to get them to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

The Kampuchean people, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK are well aware of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggressive, expansionist, and deceitful nature. We absolutely will not fall for their dark maneuvers. We will continue to unite as one to hold aloft the banner of struggle and fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators even more rigorously until we achieve our sacred goal of chasing all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of our beloved Kampuchean territory in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions in all its four sessions and the declaration establishing the CGDK.

As for the peace-, justice-, and independence-loving peoples and countries in the region, as well as in the world, they will also continue to unite and firmly pressure the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to contribute to the Kampuchean people's struggle on the battlefield to compel the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea as prescribed by the four sessions of the United Nations. They all realize that only after the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy withdraws all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea will the danger of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea expanding to the whole region no longer exist, will the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionist strategy be possible to effectively stop, and will longlasting security, stability, and peace in the region be ensured. This will also contribute to defending peace in the world as well.

VONADK NOTES ARRIVAL OF MORE VIETNAMESE TROOPS

BK090715 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] At the end of May, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 70 truckloads of troops from Vietnam to Kampuchea, passing along Route 19. They stationed these new soldiers in Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces. Everywhere they went, these Vietnamese soldiers robbed our people and raped their daughters. Our people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea pledge to fight resolutely against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are compelled to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea which demand the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

VODK: VILLAGES IN SISOPHON LIBERATED BY ARMY

BK090416 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] On 2 June our national army and guerrillas attacked four Vietnamese positions in areas located between Thma Koul market and (O Ta Ke) on Sisophon-South of Route 5 battlefield. /

The positions included a company position located in an area south of Thma Koul market and three squad positions located at (O Ta Ke) bridge, Paoy Samraong bridge and Paoy Yong bridge. We liberated eight villages -- Phum (O Ta Ke), Paoy Samraong, Paoy Yong, Ang Ti Muoy, Ang Ti Pi, Tuok Samraong, (Tunpung Ti Muoy), and the Thma Koul. We killed four Vietnamese soldiers, wounded six others, and destroyed three AK's, a B-40, an M-79, two trenches, four military barracks and three bridges at Paoy Samraong, east of Paoy Samraong and at Paoy Yong, respectively. We completely liberated and took control of these villages.

Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas and the people on the Sisophon-South of Route 5 battlefield!

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 6 Jun (SPK) -- At the end of his nearly month-long visit to Kampuchea, delegate of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, Guergui Fatalive, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the aforementioned front, left Phnom Penh on 4 June. Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, and other personalities went to Pochentong Airport to send off the Bulgarian delegate. During his stay, he met with Kampuchean leaders, visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the Cheung Ek mass graves (Kandal), and the vestiges in Siem Reap and Kompong Cham Provinces, and Toured Kandal, Kompong Cham, Takeo, and Svay Rieng Provinces. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 6 Jun 83 BK]

POST AND COMMUNICATION MINISTRY -- Phnom Penh, 5 Jun (SPK) -- During the first quarter of 1983, the Ministry of Post and Communication handled 69,520 metric tons of goods. During the same period, Kompong Som and Phnom Penh longshoremen unloaded and loaded about 44,840 metric tons of goods. Since the beginning of this year, the ministry transported 133,580 metric tons of goods and more than 385,760 passengers. It also paved 37 km of road with asphalt, macadamized 46 others, and repaired and built a number of bridges. Workers at the "7 January" mechanical repair center fixed more than 80 cars and 47 rail coaches and engines, while shipyards repaired 4 vessels, a ferry, and other machines. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 6 Jun 82 BK]

VIENTIANE RADIO WELCOMES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK

BK080229 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Article: "The Glorious Goodwill of Vietnam and the Strength of the PRK"]

[Text] The second partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea was successfully completed on 2 June in accordance with the timetable announced earlier when the Kampuchean people fondly bade farewell to the heroic Vietnamese combatants. This significant event indicates that public security in the PRK at present is genuinely stable. At the same time, it also shows the growth and strength of the fraternal Kampuchean people in national defense and construction, in particular the strength of the KPRAF in safeguarding their beloved territorial integrity.

Under the brilliant and talented leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, the Kampuchean people have developed a spirit of collective mastership and actively implemented economic and cultural programs. At the same time, they have also constantly heightened revolutionary vigilance to counter and defeat all destructive schemes of the enemies, thus firmly establishing the Kampuchean revolution.

Even though the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have enthusiastically supported and assisted the reactionary Khmer elements to oppose the Kampuchean revolution by setting up the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is actually the disguised genocidal Pol Pot clique, they have suffered heavy defeats at the hands of the constantly vigilant and strong Kampuchean Army and people.

The revolutionary administrative power from the central down to the grassroots and village levels has been positively consolidated and has consistently grown stronger. Public security and social order have been guaranteed throughout the country. The KPRAF, composed of regular armed forces, regional forces, guerrilla forces and other public security forces, has rapidly grown up and developed both quantitatively and qualitatively, and stands ready at all times to smash all adventurous enemy schemes.

The strength of the national defense and public security forces has created favorable conditions for the economic, cultural, social development and foreign affairs domains to score all-round achievements. Rice production in 1982 surpassed that of 1981 by 25 percent. Achievements in certain industrial sectors have considerably increased. Handicraft production has significantly contributed to normalizing the daily life of the people. Progress has also been reported in the forestry, communications, transportation and postal sectors. The Kampuchean people have scored impressive successes in the cultural, education and public health spheres. These great achievements have been scored thanks to the strong patriotism and the unrelenting combat spirit of the fraternal Kampuchean people. They are also the fruits of the unshakable special militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. The strength of this special solidarity will certainly defeat all the enemy's dark schemes.

No matter how the Beijing reactionary clique, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen collude to distort the truth about the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, the entire international public clearly understands the SRV's glorious goodwill and the PRK's incessant growth and strength. The more they attempt to distort the truth about the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, the more their warmongering nature will be exposed.

TIMBER COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

BK081604 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 8 (OANA-KPL) -- A cooperation protocol on timber industry and wood processing between Laos and the Soviet Union was signed here on June 7. The protocol has spelled out that the Soviet side will provide technical assistance in forestry exploration work in Khammouan, Saravane and Savannakhet Provinces. A quantity of equipment for forestry exploitation, road-construction and transportation of timbers -- as well as the formation of Lao personnel specialized in this field -- will also be assisted by the Soviet part.

The signatories were Nousai Sitthisai, deputy-minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and ad-interim head of the Lao-Soviet working team for timber industry and wood processing cooperation, and Nikolskiy, deputy-minister of timber, paper and pulp industry and chief of the Soviet-Lao action team for timber industry and wood-processing cooperation. Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC and minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, was also on hand.

Earlier, Deputy-Minister Nikolskiy, in the company of N. Sitthisai, paid a courtesy visit to Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of State Planning Committee. Vice-Chairman S. Vongkhamsao pointed out the importance of forestry work vis-a-vis the construction and development of the national economic basis in Laos as pointed out in the third party congress resolutions that "the production in agriculture and forestry are to serve as the basic force in the task of national industrialization," the vice-chairman disclosed.

On this occasion, the Soviet delegation pledged to provide Laos further assistance and cooperation in this field. Wishes for development of all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union, in particular between the two countries' forestry service, were formulated by both sides.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN KADAN CANTON DISCUSSED

BK081330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Feature: "Kadan Canton Is Strong in National Defense and Public Security"]

[Excerpt] Kadan Canton, the largest of 13 cantons in Khong District, Champassak Province is comprised of 21 villages. It is now inhabited by 8,216 people, including 4,544 girls and women, of 1,643 families. During the period of national-democratic revolution, many villages in this canton were bases for the revolution. They were Ba. Na Champa, Ban Sot and Ban Na (Pakkian). The people of various tribes sent their children to fight for independence and hid and fed revolutionary cadres and combatants.

Following the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, the enemy has paid attention to ceaselessly creating disturbances. In the wake of this situation, with firm confidence in the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, maintaining high vigilance and caring for their homeland, the local youths and people of various tribes have jointly taken the offensive in defending their territorial integrity, thereby succeeding in promptly eliminating the country's enemy elements operating in the locality.

In the past as well as the present, Kadan Canton has been regarded as a leading canton strong in national defense and public security. Guerrilla networks have grown and been consolidated.

The suppression and elimination movement against the enemy in 1982 produced the following results: The local guerrillas intercepted and ambushed the enemy on 240 occasions, annihilating 5 of the enemy, wounding 10, and capturing 3. They also encouraged more than 10 of the enemy to surrender and captured 19 weapons.

In addition to maintaining public security and strengthening the guerrilla networks, the canton has strictly organized patrol duties and mobilized young people to serve the country. Some 77 youths have joined the guerrilla force and 8 comrades have joined the army. Moreover, the canton has played an important role in paying agricultural tax to the state.

BRIEFS

NEW SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR -- Vientiane, June 8 (OANA-KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sri Lanka to Laos, Piyadasa Wijenarayana, on June 7th presented credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. President Souphanouvong, on this occasion, congratulated the new ambassador for his being accredited to Laos and wished him to successfully accomplish his diplomatic mission so as to strengthen the relations of friendship between the two countries. The ambassador was accompanied by deputy foreign minister, Khamphai Boupha. On the afternoon of the same day the new Ambassador paid a courtesy visit to the Lao acting Foreign Minister Boupha at his office. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 8 Jun 83 BK]

MEDIA DELEGATION TO PRK -- Vientiane, May 17 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television led by its chairman -- who is also alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC -- left here on May 16 for Phnom Penh for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Kampuchean Radio Broadcasting and Television. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Son Khamvangvongsa, first vice chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, and other high ranking officials. Kampuchean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Laos Neou Samom was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 17 May 83 BK]

VIETNAMESE WORKERS HONORED -- Vientiane, May 27 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao Government organized here a ceremony of award presentation to the Vietnamese Bridge and Road Construction Team No 572. The team has been building road and bridges along Highway No 6 in northern Xieng Khouang Province. Presenting the awards was Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry and president of the Commission for Economic, Scientific Co-Operation Between Laos-Vietnam. Also present were Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the party CC, minister of posts and transport, and Bouasi Lovansai, first deputy minister of the said ministry, along with the Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan, who highly hailed the achievements of the construction team, which serve to enhance the great friendship and special militant solidarity between the two nations. Maisouk Saisompheng also formulated deep thanks to the Vietnamese party, government and people for their priceless support and assistance given to the Lao revolutionary cause. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 27 May 83 BK]

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER THACH ARRIVES 8 JUNE

BK081438 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Thailand's troop pullback proposal to Vietnam, which will pave the way for talks on the Kampuchean problem, will be the highlight of tomorrow's meeting between Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach. Thach has arrived from Manila at 5 p.m. [1000 GMT] today. He spent 3 days there and discussed the Kampuchean issue with President Ferdinand Marcos, Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and other high-ranking Filipino officials.

A Foreign Ministry source said yesterday that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi would bring up the pullback proposal, which is regarded as a test of Vietnam's sincerity in the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

Comments on Visit

BK090209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday that he will seek a clarification to Thailand's 30-kilometre Vietnamese troop pullback proposal but firmly said that he will not accept this as a precondition for further talks. Thach also refused to say if he had any suggestions in mind regarding the proposal, which Thailand sees as a test of sincerity on the part of Hanoi in the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

Thach, who arrived yesterday from Manila for a two-day visit, told reporters that he did not discuss the Thai proposal in detail while in the Philippines but had agreed with high-ranking Filipino officials, including President Ferdinand Marcos, that ASEAN and the Indochinese states must talk. "It's minor progress, but compared to the earlier confrontation a little progress is a lot of achievement," he said.

Pressed by reporters that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila appears to see the proposal as an ultimatum for his going to Hanoi for talks, Thach replied: "He has never put it to me officially."

Thach will meet ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi for a working lunch today while Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun will host a dinner in his honour at the Erawan Hotel.

News wire services last night said that, while in Manila, Thach had accused ASEAN of wooing confrontation in demanding a solution to the Kampuchean problem before discussing other regional issues. "And it is very dangerous," he said. "Because if you continue to have a confrontation on this issue and are not concerned about peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the confrontation could lead to escalation."

Thach also said that he will meet Mr Phichai for talks on various topics.

Mr Phichai had earlier suggested that resuming bilateral trade would be a good way of bringing Vietnam to the negotiating table. The statement reportedly caused some conflict within the government because Thailand had announced that she will not engage in trade with Vietnam until Kampuchea was free of all Vietnamese troops.

When asked to comment on suggestions that he should try to exploit the alleged split, Thach said: "Trying to separate a couple is not possible. But if they want to divorce in the first place, they will."

Thach, who leaves tomorrow morning for Vietnam, added that he and Mr Phichai were "old friends."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry yesterday issued a statement urging Vietnam, in the interests of regional peace, to look beyond its own interests and join international efforts in finding a solution to the Kampuchea problem. The statement spoke of a possible "favourable new beginning" in relations between Vietnam and its non-communist neighbours. The statement is seen as an olive branch to back ACM Sitthi's troop pullback proposal.

Agrees to 'Neutral' Cambodia

BK090656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 9 Jun 83

[By Anurat Maniphan]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, June 9 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach agreed today that Cambodia should be established as a neutral, independent and non-aligned state, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said here. Briefing reporters following a 90-minute meeting between Mr Thach and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the spokesman noted it was the first time that Vietnam had agreed on this objective for Cambodia.

The spokesman said that Mr Thach also agreed to "consider" Thailand's call for a 30-km (19-mile) pull back of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Cambodian border. He confirmed that Mr Thach himself put forward a related proposal, but declined to give any details.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition, said during a visit to resistance fighters last month that Vietnam could demand a similar pull back of Cambodian resistance bases and refugee camps in Thai territory.

Mr Chet said Mr Thach confirmed an invitation to Air Chief Marshal Sitthi to visit Hanoi and said that the Thai minister had accepted the invitation in principle. The spokesman said no time frame was discussed and declined comment when asked if the pull back was a condition for the visit. Marshal Sitthi had up to now insisted that this local withdrawal was a condition for his going to Hanoi.

The spokesman said both sides agreed to keep open a "line of contact" to achieve a solution on Cambodia. He said they agreed to contacts between the Vietnamese ambassador here and Marshal Sitthi, and the Thai ambassador in Hanoi and Mr Thach.

The spokesman said today's meeting was "cordial" with the two ministers holding a "frank exchange" of views. He said that both sides expressed a desire for peaceful co-existence between the states in the region.

The Vietnamese foreign minister flew in here yesterday after an official visit to the Philippines. He lunched with Marshal Sitthi after the meeting and was due to dine with Thai Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun later today before returning to Hanoi tomorrow.

Meets With Sitthi

BK090810 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach this morning met with his Thai counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila for a working lunch at the Foreign Ministry.

Injecting a relaxed atmosphere before beginning serious discussion, ACM Sitthi jokingly told Thach that he had heard that the Vietnamese Foreign Minister was going to get a big promotion, at which the Vietnamese guest laughed.

Both foreign ministers in their quest for a breakthrough in the Kampuchean situation are expected to discuss Thailand's suggestion of a 30-kilometre Vietnamese troop pullback which Thailand sees as a test of sincerity on the part of Hanoi in the search for a peaceful solution in the region.

Thach, on arrival at Don Muang Airport yesterday from Manila, told reporters he had not discussed the proposal in detail while in the Philippines, adding firmly that he would not accept it as a precondition for further talks.

LAO TROOP INCREASE PROMPTS BORDER POLICE ALERT

BK090224 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Nong Khai -- Border Patrol Police [BPP] have been placed on alert along the border here following reports of an unusual increase in the number of Laotian soldiers on the opposite side of the Mekong River.

Superintendent of Border Patrol Police Zone 4, Pol Col Suchat Chotchuang, said yesterday that there was a large increase in the number of Laotian soldiers at Don Ching Chu Island opposite Tambon Ban Mo in Si Chiang Mai District here.

According to one report, Laotian soldiers have been trying to provoke fights with Thai BPP units patrolling the river bank.

Col Suchat said that Thai policemen have been ordered to ignore any provocations and not engage in fighting with Lao troops.

INVESTIGATORS RULE OUT SABOTAGE IN 8 JUNE CRASH

BK090856 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Army investigators this morning ruled out sabotage as the reason for yesterday's tragic helicopter crash which killed four of its top officers as well as two senior men from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. From initial findings, the investigators blamed mechanical failure or human error for the crash in Nakhon Ratchasima.

"It is impossible for the crash to have been caused by an act of sabotage," the officers said. "The (crashed) helicopter was for the use of VIP's and we check it frequently. There would not have been any chance for anyone to sabotage it."

They added that in the case of sabotage, "fragments of the explosives device would have been uncovered from the wreckage, but no such fragment has been found at the crash site." The investigation officers said several rounds of ammunition have been found at the crash site, but said that this was not unusual since the army officers on board would routinely have been carrying their weapons.

The officers said they were confident that it was an accident. "And we are now looking into the cause of the accident to see whether it was caused by a mechanical failure or a failing on the part of the pilots or mechanics."

The Bell helicopter which crashed yesterday had earlier been assigned for use by VIP's of the Fourth Region Army in the South. It was once hit by communist fire but suffered only minor damage, according to records. It was later transferred to the Second Army Region, said the investigating officers.

Immediately after the incident the army air safety unit, the army agency directly in charge of aviation safety, rushed to the scene and launched an investigation. The air safety personnel have trucked the wreckage to Lop Buri Province where it is being thoroughly examined to determine the cause of the crash. No special committee has yet been appointed to handle the investigation, said the report.

Commander of the Second Army, Lt-Gen Pak Minakanit, this morning supported the accident theory. "But we have yet to know the cause," he said. "We are waiting for the outcome of the investigation."

CRASH DEATHS 'LIKELY TO AFFECT' SURRENDER DRIVE

BK090148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The deaths of two top communist fighters killed in yesterday's helicopter crash are likely to affect the planned surrender of communist remnants in the Northeast, former unionist Thoetphum Chaidi said yesterday.

He said that both Maj-Gen Loet Kanitthanakha, deputy commanding general of the Second Army Region, and his deputy chief-of-staff, Col Sa-ngiam Rattanasimakon, were the key men in persuading the insurgents in the northeast to lay down their arms.

He added that the two officers had earned the trust of both former insurgents and those who are still in the jungles. "Whether the trust will remain depends on who the officials are to carry on the task of negotiating with the insurgents," he said.

But a former senior member of the Communist Party of Thailand, Mr Prawut Simantra, did not share Thoetphum's opinion.

Prawut said he did not think that the two officers' deaths would have any serious effect on the forthcoming surrender of the northeastern insurgents. Though the insurgents might not trust new army negotiators and might hesitate to give themselves up, he said, he believes the army still has other means to win them over.

The helicopter crash took place yesterday while the officers were on their way to inspect a site planned to be used as a settlement for a batch of communist insurgents who planned to surrender.

BANGKOK POST MOURNS 'TRAGIC LOSS' IN CRASH

BK090157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A Tragic Loss for Our Nation"]

[Text] The explosion and crash of a helicopter which resulted in the deaths of 11 top military and agriculture officers is a tragedy with incalculable adverse effects on the Second Army and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Of even greater consequence, the disaster has meant the considerable loss to the country of the priceless services of talented, dedicated men. The military officers who died were men who had succeeded spectacularly in the execution of the difficult duties assigned them.

Unlike the overall attitude of a majority of the bureaucrats, these persons had gone over and beyond the line of duty to achieve the kind of success so little known in our country. We pay humble tribute to these officers whose lives were cut short while they were going about official business.

The deputy commander of the Second Army, Major-General Loet Kanistthanakha, served as chief of staff when Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was commanding general of the Second Army. He was credited with the strategy of combining political, social and economic projects with military operations to combat the communist insurgency.

The continual setbacks eventually led the communists to surrender to the authorities and take up the government's offer of resuming normal lives. It must be satisfying for him that he witnessed the insurgents come out of the jungle to reaffirm loyalty to the country and its institutions before he died.

Colonel (Special) Charuai Nimdit, deputy chief of staff for civil affairs, cleaned up the border with Kampuchea in the days when Khmer communists were infiltrating into Thailand and committing subversion and other hostile acts against the country. He fought the malignant influence of corrupt merchants who deforested the areas where he served and who made contributions to the communists to let them carry out their illegal businesses. To him we owe the security of the southernmost portion of the northeastern border. In the post he held at the time of his death, he organised the defectors and helped them return peacefully and usefully to civilian lives.

Colonel (Special) Sa-ngiam Ratanasimakon, deputy chief of staff in charge of rangers, had operated a highly effective intelligence network which penetrated the northeastern sector of the clandestine and outlawed Communist Party of Thailand. His work made possible the campaign to bring out insurgents and their supporters from the jungles to surrender to the authorities.

It can truly be said that the defeat of the CPT in the northeast was chiefly due to these three persons who had devoted themselves absolutely and imaginatively to their tasks.

The cause of the explosion is not known as we write this but it should be mentioned that the CPT had placed rewards for the heads of Maj-Gen Loet and Col Sa-ngiam for what they had done to the party. This is not to suggest that any act of sabotage has been committed in this case.

But a vital lesson should be learned from this tragedy. The lesson is: Officers and officials of leadership rank should not be allowed to travel together in an aircraft or a train or on a road where there are risks of ambush, attack or sabotage. Such experienced and successful officers as those who died in the crash cannot be replaced.

TAK OFFICIAL ON BURMESE DRIVE AGAINST KARENS

BK081358 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] In connection with the Burmese military campaign against the Karens, which has forced them to flee into Thailand's Tak Province since yesterday, the Tak provincial authorities have been following the situation and are preventing new arrivals into the province.

Tak Governor Charoensuk Silaphan reported to the public relations department reporter this evening that heavy fighting continued today between the Burmese soldiers and the Karens. About 300 Thais in areas that could be affected by the situation have been evacuated to a safer area and provided with food. The Tak governor said about 600 Karens who had fled into Thailand have been given shelter.

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS TEAM TO VISIT INDOCHINA

BK090240 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 83 p 5 BK

[Text] The House Foreign Affairs Committee plans to visit the Indochina countries at the end of next month, committee secretary Phaithun Khuakao said yesterday.

The trip would provide committee members with an opportunity to gather information on the situation in those countries, Mr Phaithun said. The information would then be used by the committee to draw up resolutions to be proposed to Parliament, he said.

Several senior Foreign Ministry officials were invited to the committee's meeting yesterday to brief members on the Kampuchean problem. They included Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin, Political Department Director-General Suthi Prasatwinichai, Information Department Director-General Chet Sucharitkun and International Organisations Department Director-General Sarot Chaowanawanit.

The briefing covered the situation in Kampuchea, the government's policy on the matter, proposals for solutions to the issue and action taken and proposed by the government which is aimed at settling the problem. The committee also heard an outline of the Thai proposal for conditional talks with Vietnam.

Mr Phaithun said the officials would be invited to appear before the committee again after the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok later this month.

MATUPHUM URGES SRV PULLOUT TO AID NEGOTIATIONS

BK081435 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 6 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Achieve Relaxation of Border Tension Before Looking for a Settlement of the Kampuchean Problem"]

[Text] According to a report from Indonesia, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila stated to newsmen that ASEAN's proposal for the pullback of Vietnamese troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border is a new move toward easing the tension over the Kampuchean issue.

Prior to this, there was a widespread report about the conflict within the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea between Prince Sihanouk, leader of the Moulinaka faction, and Son Sann of the Khmer and indicated and desire to draw the Heng Samrin regime, which represents the interests of Vietnam in Kampuchea, in with the other factions in a bid to settle the problem.

Although foreign observers consider Sihanouk's statement another example of his changing temperament and believe he will sooner or later change his mind, what he said has been reported the world over. This is not good for the image of the Khmer tripartite coalition government.

Thailand and its ASEAN partners should therefore be wary of the moves taken by the tripartite government of Kampuchea, which is but a "loose coalition." While there is an international campaign to boost that government's political image, Thailand must try its best to achieve security for its border area. No matter what is going on the international scene, Thailand's immediate concern must be that of its border security.

We therefore support the proposal by Thailand and its ASEAN partners to have the Vietnamese troops pulled back 30 km from the border. This step would help alleviate the tension, and at the same time would serve as the starting point for constructive negotiations to settle the Kampuchean problem.

Thailand must realize that its primary concern is to achieve security for the border region. Thailand does not determine the course of the international political situation. If it wishes to put more weight behind its negotiations, Thailand will have to first of all achieve security for itself.

We therefore support the call by Thailand and its ASEAN partners to have foreign troops pulled out and security restored to the border region. This is in the right direction. There should be some positive response from Vietnam toward negotiation of a peace settlement if Vietnam is more or less sincere.

INFANTRYMEN TO DEPART FOR TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA

BK080934 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] A group of 150 Thai infantrymen will leave Bangkok tomorrow for a month-long joint light weapons training course in Australia. Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek says that the group was selected from the 9th Infantry Division, which is responsible for the eastern border. They will remain in Australia until 6 July. General Athit says that this is the first batch of Thai soldiers to undergo training of this kind since Australia is the first country to offer this form of cooperation to Thailand. Under the cooperation, Australia may also send its soldiers here to undergo such training. General Athit adds that, if it proves successful, more Thai soldiers will later be sent for joint training in Australia.

BRIEFS

COOKING GAS SUBSIDY -- The government has decided to increase its subsidy to cooking gas importers by 289.74 percent to help them maintain their wholesale price, Deputy Commerce Minister Prayun Chindasin said. The increase of the subsidy from 0.39 baht a kilogramme to 1.52 baht will be effective as of tomorrow. Without an increase in the subsidy, the importers had raised the LPG [liquefied petroleum gas] price by 0.40 baht per kilogramme since the middle of this month. They decided to return to the old price on May 23 following a request of the Commerce Ministry. The increase in the subsidy would raise the government's expenditure by about 17 million baht a month, bringing the total up to between 31-32 million baht a month. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 83 BK]

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-U.S. START SESSION

Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8 -- NHAN DAN today runs a commentary entitled "Who Is Constructive and Who Is Not?" on the starting in Geneva today of a new round of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The paper notes that U.S. imperialism while repeatedly paying lip service to its "goodwill of peace" is always leading the arms race and hampering the talks and the signed agreements on strategic arms limitation. Since taking office, the paper goes on, U.S. President R. Reagan has stepped up the strategic arms race on an unprecedented scale. Faced with the mounting struggle in the United States, Western Europe and other parts of the world for peace, against nuclear war, NHAN DAN says, the Reagan administration has been forced to talk with the Soviet Union on strategic arms reduction. It points out: "The Pentagon and the White House have attempted to break the existing world balance of strategic arms and sought ways and means to deprive the Soviet Union of its ability to counterattack once it is subjected to an initial nuclear strike by the United States." The paper continues: "These attempts reveal the Reagan administration's warlike, stubborn and dangerous attitude as well as its crafty move towards the Soviet Union. This puts the world people on guard and makes them more determined to step up the struggle for peace and detente, against the arms race and nuclear war." "The world public is following with vigilance new plots on the part of Washington, and demands that the Reagan administration show its good will in the current important Geneva talks in the interests of peace and security of all nations," NHAN DAN concludes.

SOVIET COLLEGE HONORED FOR TRAINING STUDENTS

BK081622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The 1982-83 academic year is drawing to an end and nearly 15,000 foreign students, including more than 600 Vietnamese, will graduate from colleges in the USSR. At present some 50,000 college undergraduates, research students, and practice students from over 100 countries are attending the various Soviet colleges. Also, thousands of other foreigners are studying or working at various scientific research institutes and schools belonging to social organizations. Foreign students are following 40 different branches of specialized studies chiefly in technical, medical, agricultural, language, and basic science schools. College students from Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, and Laos form the majority of foreign students in the Soviet Union. They are provided by the Soviet state with scholarship grants, housing, and other means of subsistence free of charge. They are sent to rest homes on summer or winter vacation, and are given medical care when taken ill.

Recently, in Moscow, Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union, acting on behalf of the SRV Council of State, presented the Friendship Order to the Moscow mining college in recognition of its services in training scientific-technical and managerial cadres for Vietnam's mining and coal sector. Speaking at the award presentation ceremony, Comrade Dinh Nho Liem stressed that the presentation of Vietnam's Friendship Order to the Moscow mining college is a new, shining manifestation of the fraternal friendship and the ever-developing all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. At the same time, he added, this is also a display of the Vietnamese people's sincere and profound gratitude toward the communist party, government, and people of the fraternal Soviet Union, and toward the college for their assistance imbued with proletarian internationalism to Vietnam's revolutionary cause.

Comrade (Rezesky), director of the Moscow mining college, expressed the college faculty's sincere gratitude toward the party, Council of State and Government of Vietnam for their high appreciation of the college's services. He pledged continued assistance to Vietnam in training skilled cadres for the mining and coal sector so as to contribute to further developing and consolidating the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CSSR DISCUSSED

BK081644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Unattributed article: "SRV-CSSR Economic Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Broadening international cooperation to carry out the division of labor worldwide also constitutes an important new factor in developing production. For this reason, the CSSR is implementing a program of comprehensive economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries.

The CSSR attaches great importance to its economic cooperation with Vietnam because many favorable conditions exist for the two countries to help each other develop its own national economy. Economic relations have been established for a long time between Vietnam and the CSSR in the spirit of fraternal mutual assistance and these relations have been developed rapidly since the total liberation of Vietnam. For many years now the CSSR has provided equipment and machinery for Vietnamese mechanical engineering electric power, and mining sectors, and Vietnam has regularly exported to the CSSR some raw materials and fine arts and handicraft products. To broaden economic cooperation, aside from their goods exchanges, the two countries have also adopted higher forms of cooperation such as association and specialization of production. In the electronics industry in particular, the CSSR has supplied equipment, machinery, and raw materials and helped train Vietnamese workers, thereby enabling Vietnam to produce and supply some electronic components to the CSSR. In 1982, the value of electronic components exported to the CSSR doubled that of 1981; this year, it will increase fourfold over 1981. Aside from the programs of production cooperation, the CSSR has also supplied the Southern Mechanical Engineering Corporation with some machinery for use in the manufacturing of small engines destined mainly for agricultural development work in the Mekong Delta. Moreover, the CSSR is planning to cooperate with Vietnam in the planting of rubber trees in Dong Nai Province, coffee in the central highlands, and in the planting and processing of vanilla beans, soybeans and medicinal plants in some southern areas with proper soil conditions. The CSSR is working together with Vietnam in surveying the southernmost part of Trung Bo for the purpose of printing a geological map of the region.

The establishment of sisterhood between Ho Chi Minh City and Bratislava will certainly create favorable conditions for economic cooperation between the two cities and the two countries. The Vietnamese and Czechoslovak parties, states, and peoples are paying attention to creating more favorable conditions for promoting bilateral economic cooperation. The treaty of friendship and fraternal cooperation signed by the top leaders of the two countries is blossoming ever more vigorously.

HANOI RALLY WELCOMES HEROIC COMBAT UNITS

BK090400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] On 8 June the party committee, the people's committee and the Vietnam Fatherland Committee of Hanoi municipality held a cordial get-together to welcome a delegation of heroic units and heroes of the armed forces which have just scored outstanding battlefield exploits along the border and on the various islands in the southwestern region while performing their international duty.

These units and individuals have returned for a visit to the capital to report their achievements to the people in the capital.

Attending the get-together were Le Van Luong, CPV Central Committee member and secretary of the city party committee; Tran Vy, CPV Central Committee member and chairman of the city people's committee; and various members of the party committee and the people's committee of the city.

On the same day, the delegation called on the capital military region headquarters. Major General Le Van, the military region commander; Maj Gen Phi Trieu Ham; and large numbers of cadres and combatants in the military region cordially welcomed the outstanding children from the battlefield.

In the time to come, the delegation of heroic units and heroes of the armed forces will continue to visit the various factories, enterprises, project sites, hospitals, schools, and city wards to cordially meet with and report their achievements to the capital's people.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED FROM SPECULATORS

BK090418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] On 6 June, the Hanoi People's Committee issued a decision to recover the houses and other property which have been bought or built by 33 households with ill-gotten gains, as discovered during the control drive on 24 May 1983.

Through this drive, the state agencies secured clear evidence of the tricks used by the above-mentioned households to enrich themselves illicitly. Of these 33 households, 16 were charged with speculation and smuggling, 9 with illegal businesses, tax evasion and swindling raw and other materials from the state, and 8 with abuse of authority, corruption and under-the-counter activities to siphon off socialist assets.

Some of these households have bought or built from three to five houses. Complying with the order, on 8 June these 33 households moved their furniture and belongings to their formed houses or new residence allocated by the land and housing management agency. In this drive, the city authorities have recovered 40 houses and some valuable assets for public use.

MINISTER ON MATERIAL-SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

OW050331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May, 2 Jun 83

[Voice of Vietnam correspondent's interview with SRV Minister of Supply Hoang Duc Nghi on material-supply management -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Over the past years, implementing the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses under the leadership of the party and the government, the material-supply sector has made many efforts and much progress in the reception of imported goods and the exploitation of local material sources to ensure the supply of main products and materials for key-project construction. The sector has endeavored to carry out managerial work better in order to effectively support the development of industrial, agricultural, and handicraft production and the communications and transport service as well as other economic branches, thus positively contributing to achieving the socioeconomic objectives set by the fifth party congress.

However, as far as its work requirements are concerned, the supply sector has encountered many difficulties and shortcomings which have greatly affected its services to production.

In fact, our sources of materials available for production in recent years has failed to meet requirements, whereas the import of material supplies has been restricted as a result of our limited supply of foreign currencies and of the increasingly high prices of materials on international markets. Our goods patterns have been inaccurate and our production work behind schedule. There has been a great imbalance between the production-plan norms and the materials-import plan. As a result, we have come to a situation wherein materials have not been supplied according to the plan. Assignments regarding material supply have remained irrational because as many as 24 sectors and ministries must assume the supply work simultaneously, which has therefore caused dispersion and confusion. Moreover, the production units needing materials have to contact so many organs and liaison bases. Supply methods and procedures have remained complicated. Although we have begun to remedy the situation, the phenomena of conspiracy, officialism, and graft are still prevalent in many places, thus causing inconvenience to production. Difficulties in the transport of material supplies also have affected supply work. Adequate attention has not been paid to managerial work and materials have not been used rationally and thriftily. The failure to use materials for rational purposes and according to plan norms has been observed in many services and localities. There have been many loopholes in the management and maintenance of material supplies in many links and units. Losses and thefts of materials have caused great damage to state property. Meanwhile, the supply sector has failed to make vigorous progress in supervising the use and supply of materials.

All these difficulties and shortcomings must be overcome to better serve production. At the same time, we must carry out the following guidelines and tasks set out by the fifth party congress for the supply sector: Improve supply work in harmony with the improvement of managerial and planning work; supply materials for production in a uniform and prompt manner; give priority to ensuring the highly efficient use of material supplies; and encourage economization on materials. In the future, the supply sector must strive to implement in a satisfactory manner the following three major tasks: 1) Ensure the supply of materials for production; 2) improve managerial work in every aspect, especially in combatting the embezzlement of state property and the theft of material supplies; and 3) encourage the rational and thrifty use of materials.

To ensure the proper supply of materials for production, which is the primary task of the supply sector, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the policy of supporting production as specified in the resolution of the third party Central Committee plenum; strive to grasp the production plan as well as the requirements of materials supply and the sources of materials; make calculations actively; supply materials rationally; concentrate on ensuring the supply of materials for building key projects and manufacturing essential products in accordance with the state policy and plan; and supply materials on a priority basis to the production installations where materials waste is minimal and product quality is high and which have delivered goods to the state in full accordance with the state plan. At the same time, the supply sector must concentrate on serving well the implementation of the Political Bureau's resolution and of the tasks of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; attach importance to supplying materials to the border provinces; and strive to ensure in a gradual manner the uniform and prompt supply of materials for production.

It is necessary to create actively a source of materials from both imported and locally made materials, mobilize all unused materials in storehouses, and collect and fully use discarded materials and substandard products. Regarding goods imports, we must mobilize all export potentials to make imports possible. We must manage goods imports uniformly, adopt a rational import policy and use materials effectively. We must improve the professional links in order to increase product quality and ensure thorough import operations. We must adopt a policy of encouraging the local production of materials. We must settle promptly all pricing problems in the requisition and purchase of products. We must strive to satisfy the need for materials, equipment, spare parts and transportation means in order to develop the local production of materials, which will gradually replace imported materials.

We must investigate and grasp the large amount of materials left unused in the warehouses of production units belonging to various ministries, services and localities so as to promptly use them in production. We must readjust and improve the materials-supply organization to avoid dispersion and confusion in supply operations. Materials-supply activities must be organized in accordance with the Council of Ministers Resolution No 188. This means that the task of supplying and trading materials must be assigned to the ministries in charge of circulation operations. We must gather all kinds of materials available in the provinces and districts in a rational manner so as to reduce contacts with supply and liaison bases. We must organize and increase general supply operations directly in these localities, in coordination with the setting up of a solid network of special supply services, in order to ensure the shortest and most rational travel of materials supplies and on this basis, increase the effectiveness and quality of supply work.

The Ministry of Supply has clearly defined its responsibilities regarding the building of the district level. It will provide guidance to district-level materials-supply corporations in carrying out business and supply work, managing the improvement of the cadres' skills, and consulting various ministries and localities on other matters in an active manner in order to implement satisfactorily the Resolutions and Directive No 33 on the tasks of the district level. At the same time, we must strive to readjust and improve supply procedures and methods, improve services, and create conditions for the production sector to receive materials supplies more easily, thus avoiding waste and inconvenience.

The supply sector is determined to struggle to do away with the phenomena of conspiracy, officialism and graft related to material supply; to strengthen the economic relations in materials-supply work between the Supply Ministry and other ministries, sectors and localities in charge of production management and between the materials-supply units and production installations; and to settle promptly difficulties and obstacles.

Implementing decision No 128 of the Council of Ministers and its directives and resolutions on intensifying protection of supplies of materials, gasoline and oil, the supply sector must make still greater efforts to satisfactorily fulfill the task of improving the managerial work in every aspect, especially in urgently combating corruption and theft of supplies. To do so, every supply managerial unit in all sectors and echelons must uphold their sense of responsibility and immediately overcome their shortcomings in management. They must improve their management of delivery, receipt, transportation, and distribution of materials. They must seriously keep records and inventories of supplies. They must tightly control the materials, goods and services. They must pay attention to strengthening the guard force and positively formulating and implementing necessary guard plans to protect the materials and warehouses. They must strengthen the forces of warehouse managers and financial controllers.

Along with positively combating external thieves and implementing the aforementioned measures, the material supply sector must strive to overcome the current losses of materials. In coordination with the implementation of Decision No 138 of the Council of Ministers on strengthening socialist trade and market management, the units in the sector must strive to control firmly all sources of materials produced in the country and improve the trade and exchange of materials in accordance with existing policies. The supply sector must coordinate with various sectors and regions to satisfactorily carry out the transformation and management of the free market in materials. It must resolutely fight against illegal trade, thus contributing to establishment of socialist order on the distribution and circulation front.

In the management of circulation, the Supply Ministry is assigned two functions by the state: First, state management of the circulation of materials; and second, management of the trading and supply of materials.

We have given much thought to our responsibility in the current situation to manage the circulation and supply of materials in the economy. Over the past few years, the free supply market has brazenly appeared in one disguise or another, such as trading and exchanging supplies between enterprises and the units using them. Even purely administrative units have materials to be exchanged for consumer goods and products.

Once they are used in production, all the aforementioned exchanged materials turn into products of plan (?III): The unplanned consumption is at prices much higher than prices of materials and products fixed by the state. This is with regard to components of the socialist economy. With regard to other economic components, such as private capitalist production groups, over the past few years they have tended to increase both in number and production capabilities and their requirements have absorbed materials. There has been serious drainage of energy and raw materials from all sources by legal and illegal means and by capitalist economic relations formulae. This has had considerable influence on the circulation of materials, caused confusion in the free market and has exerted an unfavorable influence on the system of production, circulation and distribution of the socialist market.

The aforementioned situation has led to the illegal erosion, division and use of the funds of the national economy in the plans for the manufacture of products and to a situation where the state cannot procure products commensurate with the materials issued. The funds for materials were increased because these supplies changed hands too many times. We believe there is no simple solution to resolve these difficulties, but there should be close coordination among many sectors and ministries and unified guidance among various levels in this field.

With regard to our sector's responsibility we have formulated and suggested a number of measures as follows:

1. To firmly control the supplies of materials to ensure a balance in the requirements of state plans we must unify the management of the funds for materials of the entire society. State management is exercised over the following types: imported material supplies; we must first of all improve the import system. State imports through aid, loans, and trade. Imports by the regions through state managerial agencies such as foreign trade and material supply agencies in the form of dealerships aimed at balancing imports and conserving foreign currencies. And imports through separate agreements and complete projects and equipment aimed at a thorough use of material supplies, at not wasting the supplies of these projects, and at firmly controlling locally produced materials.

2. At all costs we must realize the socialist legal system in the management, trade, supply, circulation, and use of materials on the basis of the system of state regulations and the policies on management. We must help the material supply units of the regions to operate according to unified guidance and must apply a policy of channeling the nonsocialist economic components' activities in exchanging materials into the sphere of socialist activities. We are urgently formulating a plan in this regard.

We must realize effectively and at all costs Council of Ministers Decision No 195 on accounting for materials and the delivery of products. This is an efficient tool to help the state manage social products.

3. On the basis of readjusting the economy's production, we must carry out our function of state management in organizing the trade and supply of materials and in organizing the supply ministry's machinery and system of supplying materials, with a view to achieving at all costs the task of efficiently supporting production with the highest supply efficiency, the lowest costs, and the simplest procedure in the supply of materials.

The third major task is to encourage the rational and thrifty use of materials. Conservation in general and conservation of materials in particular are major and long-term state policies. The current difficult situation relating to supplies of materials requires that we promptly adopt a policy to rationally and thriftily use these supplies.

In the rational and thrifty use of materials, first of all the various ministries, sectors and regions must control production. They must have plans to satisfactorily use the funds for supplying materials and formulate correct production plans and accurate material supply plans. In the course of determining tasks and plans, we must allocate materials for key tasks, restrict the use of imported materials, and positively use locally produced materials in their place.

What is most important is that we must practice conservation right from the planning stage. In usage we must determine the norm for supplying materials, work in accordance with the norm, and strive to lower the norm. We must act so that with the same quantity of materials we can manufacture more products. We must exert all efforts to combat waste in the use of materials. We must organize tight procedures in guarding and issuing materials and particularly must seriously implement the accounting system for materials supply in accordance with Council of Ministers Decision No 195.

On the other hand, the production units must actively recover waste products and organize recycling to make full use of these products to increase the source of materials. As for the material supply sector, it must also endeavor to ensure that the quality and specifications of materials are compatible with the requirements of production. It must strive to reduce losses in the course of circulation to the lowest level. It must strive to ensure the supply of materials in accordance with the progress of production so that the production sector can positively formulate its plans. We must gradually overcome the situation where equipment and manpower must wait for supplies of materials.

In its function of state management, the materials supply sector must strengthen its control of supplies and its inspection of the accounting practices for supplies of materials, motivate the various units to ensure the supply and use of materials in accordance with the goals and objectives and in a thrifty manner.

FULFILLMENT OF GRAIN PROCUREMENT TASKS URGED

BK081352 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[7 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Grain Procurement for the 1983 5th-month Spring Crop"]

[Text] The 1983 grain procurement year will basically conclude with the procurement of this 5th-month spring crop, except for in the south, where the grain procurement year will end with the summer-fall crop in addition to this 5th-month crop. This grain procurement drive is of great importance because it will serve as a decisive factor for the success of the entire grain procurement year, and because this is the first crop for which the collection of agricultural tax has been carried out in accordance with new regulations and procurement methods have been revised.

In the recent 10th-month crop, the northern provinces exceeded the grain procurement target by more than 180,000 metric tons. Eight provinces and cities fulfilled the assigned quota. Party committee echelons were reported to have provided close, timely, and flexible leadership for grain procurement work. Many localities obtained fairly good results, but the quantity of paddy delivered to the state granary would have been greater if the supply of materials, goods, and cash needed for grain procurement had arrived on schedule to meet the production requirements of peasants and their everyday needs.

Some localities, after fulfilling their obligation by meeting the quotas assigned by the state early in the year, have stopped buying grain, failing to seize the opportunity to purchase more when the peasants still have produce to sell. The settlement of paddy sales by exchanging goods for paddy at an incentive purchase price and crediting the price differences to the local budget has led to the phenomena of failing to comply with the set price.

In general, the results of grain procurement for the 1982 10th-month crop were far below the real capabilities, especially in a number of major rice-growing provinces in the Mekong River Delta. The grain procurement task in this 5th-month spring crop requires that we develop what we have achieved more strongly and strive more effectively to overcome the above-mentioned weaknesses and shortcomings.

The country as a whole must strive to attain higher results than in the 1982 5th-month spring crop so as to make up for the collection quota shortfall in the recent 10th-month crop and to successfully achieve the following goal established at the CPV Central Committee's Third Plenum: From 1983 onward, we must strive to be able to meet our own requirements for grain and to increase our annual grain reserves through increased in-country grain production and procurement.

Every province and city is duty-bound to ensure fulfillment or overfulfillment of its annual quota assigned by the central government. Those localities failing to fulfill their grain procurement quota for the 1982 10th-month crop must quickly surge forward to attain a higher target in the 5th-month spring crop to make up for the previous quota shortfall. Those localities enjoying bumper harvests, especially those provinces in major rice-growing areas, must strive to overfulfill their grain procurement quota to contribute to solving grain problems for the localities concerned and for the entire nation as well. Those localities already attaining a high grain procurement mark in the 10-month crop and finding that the remaining annual grain procurement quota to be fulfilled in this 5th-month spring crop is smaller than what it was in the 1982 5th-month spring crop must strive to attain or overfulfill the quota for the latter crop.

The quota for grain procurement comprises both the amount of grain collected as agricultural tax and the amount obtained from obligatory grain sales at the set price. In this crop, agricultural tax will be collected in accordance with new regulations. Every locality must rely on the set grain-tax quota as provided for in the new regulations to redetermine the extent of obligatory sales. For instance, if the amount of grain tax collection increases, the amount of obligatory grain sales should be reduced accordingly and vice versa.

Along with collecting taxes and purchasing grain from mandatory sales, we must make careful calculations so that we can collect in paddy all the fees for irrigation, mechanical plowing, pumping services, all agricultural back taxes, and for the materials temporarily allocated in advance to purchase paddy through two-way economic contracts.

As the total annual grain procurement quota increases, apart from attaining the set quota for obligatory grain sales, localities must strive to purchase large quantities of grain from above-quota grain sales. It is most important that we limit to the minimum the amount of grain purchased in cash at incentive prices. We must gather all sources of supplies and goods belonging to both the local and central levels to exchange with peasants for grain at the state-prescribed price. We must achieve close coordination among various sectors such as home trade, agriculture, banking, supply, construction, and grain to create a combined strength for each echelon. We must work out plans to quickly receive and gather all the supplies and goods of the localities concerned to meet the grain procurement requirements in each district and village.

The relations between the state and the peasantry, and between the working class and the peasantry in grain procurement must represent close ties between the two classes which exercise collective mastery over the masses and which have the responsibility for production, distribution, and circulation as required by the cause of national construction and defense.

Even with the above-quota grain purchases and sales, we must correctly comply with the exchange rate and the state-directed prices for paddy purchases and materials sales without running after the free market mechanism, which is affected by various types of manipulation.

Experience shows that grain procurement can only be carried out satisfactorily if we know how to associate it with the management of the market right from the source, to satisfactorily organize the socialist market, putting all grain trade activities under the unified control of the grain sector, and to closely combine economic with educational, administrative, and organizational measures. We must deal appropriately with those trying to delay or refusing to fulfill their obligations toward the state, and must severely punish the speculative horders of grain.

With the spirit of collective mastery and a sense of responsibility to the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland, all localities must concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out grain procurement in this 5th-month spring crop to achieve new progress in both attaining high criteria and correctly complying with policies.

CORRECTION TO PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM EDITORIAL

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Improving Product Contract Quality Urged," published in the 7 June Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 6:

Paragraph three, line two: ...technical processes and increasing live labor and past labor. In view of [quy trinhf kyx thuaatj, tawng theem lao dqoongj soongs vaf lao dqoongj quas khuws. Trong dieeuf kileenj] (confirming passage and supplying vernacular)

Paragraph five, from end of line three: ...by numerous deficiencies such as: combining land allocation with food supply, allocating the ...(changing "and" to "land," correcting typographical error)

AUSTRALIAHAWKE TIES URANIUM SALES TO FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

BK090245 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0200 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has spoken of the possibility of a permanent ban on the export of uranium to France unless it ends its nuclear testing in the Pacific. Mr Hawke, who is in Paris for talks with President Mitterrand, said the government had already suspended one shipment of uranium which was to have left Australia for France last week. The prime minister said that unless the French gave concessions it would be difficult for Australia to guarantee future shipments.

There has been no official reaction from France on the suspension of the uranium shipment. Radio Australia's European correspondent, Malcolm Downing, said a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Paris would say only that French policy on nuclear weapons development and testing remained the same.

HAYDEN SAID TO MISUNDERSTAND FRENCH TEST DATA

BK031108 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has been accused of misunderstanding information on French nuclear tests in the Pacific given to him by France's external affairs minister. The French consul general in Melbourne, Mr (Bernard Ledin), said he had been told by his government that the talks were of technical nature and it was probable Mr Hayden had not understood them. He said it would be foolish for the French Government to tell lies about the tests at Mururoa Atoll. He said also that relations between France and Australia had been strained since, but hoped talks between the Australian prime minister and the French president in Paris in a few days would clarify matters.

Last week, Mr Hayden reacted angrily to the announced detonation of a 70-kiloton bomb at Mururoa. He said the French Government had said earlier that future tests would be confined to much smaller trigger devices.

CABINET REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

BK051149 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The federal government has decided to continue Australia's bipartisan approach with South Africa. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, announced the move when giving details of a general review just completed by the Cabinet on Australia's relations with South Africa. Mr Hayden said that while the Cabinet had formed general lines of policy on South Africa, it had decided to examine two issues -- sporting contacts and air links -- in greater detail. Mr Hayden pointed out that the review on sporting contacts would concentrate on eliminating inconsistencies in how policy had been applied in the past. On air links, Mr Hayden said he and the minister for aviation, Mr Beazley, would make a further submission to Cabinet. The foreign minister said that while Australia would continue to totally reject South Africa's apartheid policies, it would nevertheless continue to maintain diplomatic relations with that country.

NEW ZEALANDPRIME MINISTER MULDOON VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

For Yugoslav reportage on Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's visit to the SFRY as head of New Zealand's delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade, including talks with SFRY Presidency President Mika Spiljak and SFRY Premier Milka Planinc, see the Yugoslavia section of the 8 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INDONESIA TIMES VIEWS BANGKOK-HANOI DIALOGUE

BK071213 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 28 May 83 pp 2, 7

[Editorial: "Bangkok-Hanoi Dialogue"]

[Text] We have always been of the opinion that in order to solve the Kampuchean question politically, the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries must avail themselves of every opportunity, however small it may be. Last month we welcomed the statement made by the Thai foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila, on the 16th of April that he was prepared to visit Hanoi to resume talks on the Kampuchean question if Vietnam agreed to move its troops and long-range artillery 30 km away from the Thai frontiers. The talks would be in the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean question, not merely to achieve a partial settlement of the question along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Hanoi reacted positively and reaffirmed its invitation to the Thai foreign minister. The Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, responding to the Thai proposal said, "Indochinese countries are ready to examine any proposals aimed at bringing about peace and security at the Thai-Kampuchean border." On receiving this favourable response, the Thai foreign minister expressed that Thailand would adopt a more flexible policy toward Indochina and would be prepared to listen to suggestions from other countries. The minister was quoted as saying, "We respect the legitimate interests of Vietnam and we hope that Hanoi will be ready to bring about a peaceful political settlement to the Kampuchean problem."

Meanwhile the PRC expressed its support of the proposed resumption of dialogue between Thailand and Vietnam to achieve political settlement in Kampuchea. This expression of support seems to have been received with skepticism in Hanoi because the PRC had previously given a strong impression that it wanted to establish its influence and domination in Kampuchea through supporting the Khmer Rouge.

It seems the PRC has assured the ASEAN countries through Thailand and the Philippines that it would support Kampuchean neutrality if a political settlement on the Kampuchean question is reached with Hanoi. This was stated by Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos Rolulo in Manila on the 24th of May after having talks with visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Romulo remarked, "The Hanoi people fear that if a political settlement is reached, China would take over Kampuchea. Well, China has said no, we want Kampuchea to be neutral." Indirectly the PRC said to Vietnam that it was sincere in supporting the resumption of dialogue between Thailand and Vietnam as a mean to reach a political settlement in Kampuchea to make Kampuchea truly free and neutral.

We have the impression that both Vietnam and Thailand have in principle agreed to resume the dialogue based on the proposal advanced by Thailand. But before proceeding to Hanoi the Thai foreign minister would like to consult his ASEAN foreign minister colleagues. Since the Philippines foreign minister has already expressed his approval on the Hanoi trip, other ASEAN foreign ministers will follow suit.

On the part of Vietnam it seems there is also a sincere desire to reach a political agreement. Actually from the Vietnamese military point of view it will be a big sacrifice and disadvantage to withdraw its troops and long-range artillery away from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Yet for the sake of continuing the dialogue it has indicated its readiness to do so.

With the support of the PRC and the readiness of Vietnam to withdraw 30 km from the frontier, another golden opportunity has been created to resume the dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese states through Thailand and Vietnam.

The idea is to achieve a political settlement where in the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people be given the right to determine their government and future, and Kampuchean neutrality guaranteed in line with the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea. Therefore the sooner the Thai foreign minister goes to Hanoi the better.

INDONESIA TIMES REPROVES PKI AT GDR MEETING

BK071241 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 3 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "GDR and PKI"]

[Text] It is not yet too late to comment on the report that two representatives of the banned PKI (Indonesian Communist Party), Thomas Sinuraya and Saiajaya Sudiman, attended the Karl Marx International Conference held in East Berlin last April. They claimed to belong to the so-called Foreign Affairs Committee of the PKI.

Their presence has been strongly criticised and condemned by our leaders in the DPR (People's Representative Council) as well as outside the DPR. Mr Nuddin Lubis, Mr Ismail Hasan Matarium and Mr Amin Iskandar, respectively vice chairman of the DPR, Chairman of the DPR Commission I and member of Commission I have criticized those who organized the conference for allowing the presence of the two persons. So also has Mr Lukman Hakim from the Muhammadiyah organization.

This conference, undoubtedly, was held with the knowledge and cooperation of the GDR (German Democratic Republic of East Germany). The GDR knows very well that the PKI is banned in Indonesia by the MPR's (People's Consultative Assembly's) decision. Yet the so-called representatives of the banned PKI were able to enter the GDR and to participate in the conference.

Since the GDR has full diplomatic relation with Indonesia on the ambassadorial level, we expect it not to support, directly or indirectly, the remnants of the PKI, especially when they operate in East Berlin, the capital of the GDR.

Therefore, we join our leaders in the GDR [as published] and outside the DPR in criticizing and condemning the presence of the representatives of the banned PKI in the conference and East Berlin and express our displeasure with the GDR Government for allowing this to happen.

Under this circumstance our government should inquire of the government of the GDR how the incident could have happened. Probably the government has already asked them. If it has not yet done it should do it now.

If it is found that the presence of the so-called representatives of the PKI in East Berlin and in the conference was due to the deliberate act of the GDR Government, our government should lodge a strong protest and ask for the assurances that the same thing will not occur in the future for the sake of maintaining good relations between the two countries.

Our friends should be aware that by supporting the remnants of the PKI they go against the national interest of our nation and involve themselves in the internal affairs of our country. This will stand in the way of maintaining friendly relations and cooperation.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC LINK WITH MAURITIUS -- The Department of Foreign Affairs announced in Jakarta on 27 May that the Governments of Indonesia and Mauritius have agreed to establish a diplomatic relationship at the ambassadorial level. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 27 May 83 BK]

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY ON 'VIETNAMIZATION' OF KAMPUCHEA

BK081445 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Amidst the death and (?desolation) in Kampuchea, there has arisen a new brand of journalism that seeks as its main goal the legitimization of the present status quo in Kampuchea. Pictures of a row of Kampuchean children drinking milk are shown to justify the assumption that life is better off now in a Kampuchea run by the Vietnamese than under the despotic rule of Pol Pot. The comparison here is easy to make, because what is conveniently forgotten is that life under any kind of government would definitely be better than under the murderous rule of Pol Pot.

But this group, which draws its membership and inspiration from the European left, has shown the ridiculous length it is prepared to go to when it is extrapolated that life under the heel of the Vietnamese rulers in Kampuchea is as progressive and beneficial as rule under the government of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan and the Soviet-leaning Ethiopian regime. The governments in this region are urged to accept the fantastic notion that, given time, the Heng Samrin puppet government would consolidate itself and the Kampucheans will benefit from this.

The fear of a return to the rule of Pol Pot is played up to smear the coalition Democratic Kampuchea government. Hanoi has given further impetus to this by allowing American and other journalists to visit Kampuchea and Vietnam's prize catch in this respect is the former U.S. ambassador to the Lon Nol government.

But what is really and truly tragic is the fact that nothing is stated about the vital necessity for Vietnam to withdraw its 200,000-occupation army from Kampuchea. More than half of the population of Phnom Penh today comprises Vietnamese, who are there to stay. All the ministries and government departments are run by Vietnamese and in many cases, the Vietnamese have made no pretense of this. This has been confirmed by many independent sources, the latest being Mr Di Lamthol, who was until he fled Kampuchea, the private secretary to Hun Sen, the foreign minister in the puppet government.

The Vietnamese have attempted to raise the local Kampuchean force to fight against the three factions in the coalition Democratic Kampuchea government. What is not stated is the fact that more than half of these soldiers desert, because of their refusal to indulge in fratricide.

What is also truly shocking is that, despite the Vietnamese experience of colonialism under the French and Chinese, Hanoi has seen it fit to perpetrate the same avaricious policies in Kampuchea. Fertile land is now being settled by Vietnamese colonists, the fish in the great lake, which was Kampuchea's main source of protein, is now being sold in Ho Chi Minh City, and the Vietnamese language is being taught exclusively in Kampuchean schools. Truly, this is a policy of Vietnamizing Kampuchea.

Neither the propaganda of Hanoi nor the prolific writings of journalists from the European left can erase these facts. It is to be hoped that they do not begin to believe in their own willful writings, because the solution to Kampuchea can only emerge if Vietnam accepts the basic principle that all Vietnamese must withdraw from Kampuchea.

VOMD VIEWS JAPANESE ECONOMIC INFILTRATION

BK041436 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 2 Jun 83

[News report: "Japan Intensifies Its Economic Infiltration Into Singapore and Malaysia"]

[Summary from poor reception] "Japan is intensifying its economic infiltration in our country, particularly in the manufacturing, trade and construction sectors through investments in plant construction, extension of loans, and trade expansion. Now their infiltration has intensified, allowing them to dominate the economic backbone of our country."

Some 850 Japanese enterprises have been operating in Singapore since May last year. According to a survey conducted by a Japanese trading institute last year on 786 enterprises under Japanese investment capital in Singapore, some 254 enterprises are engaged in the manufacturing sector, including 87 enterprises engaged in the manufacturing of electronic and electric equipment. Some 223 enterprises are engaged in trading while 77 others are involved in construction works.

"The enterprises were either private enterprises or joint ventures. Most of the enterprises surveyed were established after 1970 and, of these, only 94 were established before 1970 as compared with some 757 enterprises which were established after 1978. Still others were established between 1970 and 1977."

"More than 600 Japanese enterprises have invested their capital in Malaysia. Their capital has reached U.S. \$650 million, or about 1,500 million ringgit [figures as heard]. Two-thirds of them are engaged in the manufacturing sector."

"What should be brought to our attention is that the rate of their investment continues to increase, gradually replacing Western countries such as Great Britain and the United States, and Japan has become the biggest foreign profit earner in Malaysia. In 1980 alone Japan established 78 enterprises with an investment capital of U.S. \$146 million or about 740 million ringgit [figures as heard]."

Besides receiving special privileges from the National Front government, Japanese enterprises operating in Malaysia are employing cheap labor. According to a latest survey, three-fourths of the Japanese enterprises are engaged in the electronic and textile industries as well as in assembly plants which employ many workers. Since the labor cost is cheap and their sales are good, they make huge profits and even Mahathir admitted that Japan is making profits from its investments in Malaysia.

"Besides attracting large-scale Japanese investments, the National Front government on many occasions has been securing Japanese loans under the pretext of ensuring the successful implementation of projects to be developed under the fourth Malaysia plan. The absorption and amount of loans also continued to increase.

"Mahiaddin Haji Mohamed Yassin, the parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, told parliament in early March 1982 that Malaysia has secured loans from Japan seven times since 1966, amounting to 1,200 million ringgit. Less than one year after that, in January 1983, the minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Abdullah Badawi, disclosed that Malaysia's foreign debt from Japan since 1966 totalled 1,950 million ringgit. In other words, in less than a year the National Front government has borrowed 750 million ringgit from Japan. The loans are interest-bearing loans which must be repaid within 25 years. A significant amount of the loans is being used for the purchase of machinery and development equipment from Japan.

"Another 210-million-ringgit loan agreement signed between Malaysia and Japan in March 1982, for example, was the 8th loan extended by Japan to Malaysia since 1966. The loan bears an annual interest rate of 4 percent and must be repayed within 25 years. The loan was secured to ensure the successful implementation of development projects under the fourth Malaysia plan."

When Mahathir visited Japan at the beginning of this year, Japan promised him the 9th loan for Malaysia, amounting to 210 million ringgit, and a special loan of 500 million ringgit. This 500-million ringgit special loan is to finance the construction of a coal-powered electric plant at Port Klang. By extending the loans, Japan not only makes profit from the loan interest, but also secures a market for its machinery and gets a good name for helping a Third World country.

For the National Front government, securing money seemed to be very easy, but the more money it borrows, the more chance it has to waste the money. It can enrich the people of top echelon of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization]. Only a small amount of the money was used for the so-called development program. The rest is intended to win the hearts of the public and to buy votes. After all, the taxpayers have to shoulder the heavy burden.

"Japan also takes an advantageous position in trade. Japanese goods imported by Singapore last year were valued at more than S \$10,700.9 million, while Singapore goods exported to Japan were valued at only S \$4,843 million, less than half the amount of what Singapore has imported.

"Malaysia's trade deficit with Japan is gradually worsening. The rate of Malaysia's export to Japan during the 20-month period from January 1981 has dropped to 11 percent, while the import rate increased by 35 percent. Malaysia's trade deficit with Japan during the first 8 months of 1982 nearly doubled and the amount has reached U.S. \$750 million or 800 million ringgit [figures as heard].

"More than 90 percent of Malaysia's exports to Japan consists of primary commodities, such as crude oil, timber, tin, rubber, palm oil, and others. The prices of the commodities are already low and continue to drop lately. Malaysia's export value to Japan is gradually declining because Japan has reduced the rate of its import of the primary commodities. On the contrary, goods imported by Malaysia from Japan, consisting mostly of machinery, were very expensive. This has created a big trade deficit for Malaysia in its trade with Japan. The increase in the amount and value of machinery imported by Malaysia from Japan is linked to the involvement of Japanese enterprises in the development projects in the country lately.

"Since June 1981, the National Front government has approved a total of 267 development projects which involved the participation of Japanese enterprises. Of the total, some 28 major projects worth 1,600 million ringgit were fully under Japanese contract."

In view of the increasing number of government-planned construction projects and bureaucratic capitalist enterprises developed under Japanese contract, Malaysia has to import more iron and steel and other materials from Japan.

"One more reason which caused the trade imbalance between Malaysia and Japan was Japan's reluctance to accept Malaysian-made goods, particularly poorly-processed goods, which are having difficulty entering the Japanese markets. Let us cite the export of timber as an example. In 1981, Malaysia exported timber worth U.S. \$630 million or about 1,500 million ringgit [figures as heard] to Japan. Of the total, 2.5 percent was semiprocessed cut timber."

Japan has always adopted a protectionist policy for its manufactured goods. Trade with Japan, which is not established on the basis of mutual profit, will only benefit Japan and is in no way beneficial to the expansion of Malaysia's industry.

"Another factor we like to stress here is that energy-hungry Japan has long been aiming for the LNG [liquified natural gas] in Bintulu in Sarawak. To secure the LNG supply, the Tokyo Electricity Company and the Tokyo Gas Company have signed a contract with the Malaysia LNG Company Limited in September 1979 and is constructing gas storage tanks at a cost of more than 1,000 million ringgit in Bintulu.

"Under the contract, Malaysia has to supply the two Japanese companies with 6 million tons of LNG annually for the coming 20 years beginning in 1983. Despite the fact that both sides have not yet reached an agreement with regard to the price of the LNG, the first tanker loaded with LNG has left Bintulu to Japan at the end of January this year.

"People still remember the colonial policy of the British imperialists which wantonly robbed our raw materials, manufactured them into goods, and dumped them back in our country. It was this colonial policy which has transformed our country, which has overflowing natural resources, into an industrially backward country. The Japanese conduct in its trade with our country today is similar to what the British imperialists did in the past.

"During the EEC-ASEAN industrial meeting at the end of February this year, Mahathir criticized Western industrial countries of controlling the markets for primary commodities and for adopting a closed-door trade policy. He said that this policy has placed developing countries in the Third World under their control. Mahathir said that the behavior of the industrial countries has disappointed some of the ASEAN countries as they are no longer under the colonial rule and have gained political independence."

There is the factor of neocolonialism in the form of economic dependence. Although Mahathir has mentioned the neocolonialism, the question is why Mahathir has not been willing to denounce the issue of the control of the economic backbone of our country. Why, on the contrary, did he choose to invite Japanese monopolist capital investments to promote what he called Japanese-financed local industries and introduced the "look east" policy?

"Is this not supposed to be a subject for consideration by the people?"

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER RESIGNS -- Datuk Liew Sip Hon has tendered his resignation as deputy minister of trade and industry. Datuk Liew handed his resignation letter to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today. Speaking at a press conference at the MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Liew said his resignation will be effective from the date of the forthcoming Cabinet reshuffle. He said he has met with MCA leader Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan to convey his decision to resign. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 May 83 BK]

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE STATISTICS -- Countries in Southeast Asia recorded the arrival of 4,166 Indochinese refugees in April, while 5,610 departed for resettlement in third countries. According to United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Malaysia had the most arrivals with 1,755 Vietnamese boat people. Thailand was next with 829 Laotians crossing the Thai border and 300 Vietnamese boat people. Indonesia received 625 boat people, Hong Kong 550, Singapore 55, and the Philippines 52. At the end of April, there were nearly 195,000 Indochinese in six countries and two territories in the region. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83 BK]

SRV'S THACH REJECTS THAILAND'S PULLBACK PROPOSAL

OW081251 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Vietnam has rejected Thailand's call for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Cambodian border. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach issued the rejection during a press conference this afternoon at the Vietnamese embassy on Vito Crux. The pullback proposal was made recently by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who had ruled out formal talks with Hanoi without a prior troop withdrawal. David Nye reports:

[Begin Nye recording] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today expressed satisfaction over talks with ASEAN officials on the Kampuchean issue, even as he expressed reservations on the problem's eventual settlement. Mr Thach made this statement and more during his news conference at the Vietnamese Embassy this morning in Manila. Speaking before foreign and local newsmen, Mr Thach said that a definite understanding had been reached between him and his ASEAN counterparts. In order to reach a settlement on the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese foreign minister said his government is ready to accept new proposals from ASEAN nations. But Mr Thach warned that he still believes the problem should be resolved without ASEAN pressure or intervention. [end recording]

[Begin Thach recording] This does not mean that we ask the ASEAN countries to recognize the fait accompli. This does not mean that we ask the ASEAN countries to stop to argue [as heard] on the question of our military presence in Kampuchea. But we must sit down and set the framework, the principles for peaceful coexistence between the two groups of countries. [end recording]

[Begin Nye recording] Before Minister Thach left Manila, Minister Romulo said that while the talks were generally smooth and friendly, the ASEAN stand remains firm on the issue. [end recording]

[Begin Romulo recording] Our stance is always colored and promoted by our commitment to the ASEAN, which we cannot (?leave) because we are first of all defending what we believe is the Charter of the United Nations. And, on that ground, I made it very clear to my distinguished guest that our position is crystal clear. [end recording]

[Begin Nye recording] Minister Romulo and his Vietnamese visitor once again took the familiar modified cargo car ride to the Vietnamese foreign minister's waiting plane. This is David Nye reporting. [end recording]

MARCOS' OPINIONS RELAYED TO WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

HK080218 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] President Marcos' call for reforms in the economic relations between developed and developing countries has been relayed to the Williamsburg summit by Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, this according to the Japanese Charge d'Affaires Minister (Nagao Kyoto). He said that Nakasone was the only Asian representative invited to the Williamsburg summit attended by the heads of state of the United States, France, England, Italy, West Germany and Canada. The president had requested Prime Minister Nakasone to speak on behalf of the Third World during the summit.

AQUINO'S POSSIBLE RETURN IN LATE JULY REPORTED

HK090021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Opposition leader and former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr said yesterday he would return to the country probably late July to personally head and strengthen the opposition in the Philippines. Aquino said he believed a severe economic crisis would eventually force President Marcos to enter into a dialogue with the opposition. The 50-year-old Aquino said he made this decision after a meeting on May 21 in New York with the first lady. Aquino, who has been a research fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, left the Philippines in 1980 to undergo heart surgery in Texas, with the stipulation he would return to a Manila prison. He did not go back, instead taking a research fellowship at Harvard University.

FORMER SENATOR ON MUSLIMS' ANTICOMMUNISM

HK080702 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 24 May 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Former Senator Salipada K. Pendatun has reassured President Marcos that Muslim Filipinos mostly living in southern Philippines are the cohesive allies in the current fight of the government against communist insurgency.

Pendatun, one of the formidable lawmakers in the defunct congress, issued his statement in an interview with newsmen after attending a speaking engagement before Mindanao national government regional executives here Sunday.

The veteran politician, who hails from Cotabato City, branded the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military army -- the New People's Army (NPA) -- as godless bands of terrorists who are trying to penetrate Muslimlandia and recruit the "children of Allah".

"That cannot be," said Pendatun who has become slim and even looks younger despite his being 70. "The Muslims are firm believers in Allah; the communist insurgents are Godless."

Thus, if President Marcos will tap the resources of the Muslims' solidarity the communist insurgents will never conquer the government in the south in particular and in the entire country in general, Pendatun stressed.

According to Pendatun, even the entire Muslim world will rally behind President Marcos' fight against rebellion "if he will show his sincerity in dealing with the Muslims."

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June 10, 1983

